The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 26 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible]	[illegible]	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua	11000	.....	11000
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	
21st ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja	12500	.....	..
7th March,	Persia	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April,	Himalaya	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

ner	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Date	4936	18th. Jan.	29th. Jan.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	25th. ,,	8th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	10th. Feb.	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	19th. ,,	2nd. Mar.
Tottori Maru	,, E. Moses.	5916	26th. ,,	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	11th. Mar.	23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4709	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. ‡
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	8th Jan.'15

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow.	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tsining
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p.a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

RITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 30th Jan. *6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Th. 5th February 9 a.m. ‡C.M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3366	,, 5th March.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

30th January, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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7, Esplanade Road, }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 22.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 14,57,200
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,88,587
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)...	Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
129

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
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Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit., Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Sale Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
264—6 Manager.

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THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT FOR Students and Practitioners BY

'ESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

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Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

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WANTED.

BANDMASTER, a Hindu preferred—Apply wih testimonials stating age and terms to MADHUSUDAN DYAL, Hony. Magte., Meerut.

FREE SPEED CLASS good ... for short-hand writers attending reporting speed or appearing for high speed examinations. Apply personally to THE MANAGER, Model Shorthand and Typewriting Studio, 621, Girgaum, 1409 Opposite Mungalvadi.

LADY Nurse, Maternity trained wishing to return England this spring will take charge of child or invalid lady in return for passage. References given and desired. —Apply V. BARKER, Ramandrug. Bellary District, South India.

NURSES WANTED for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. Two qualified, on Rs. 75 a month, and two probationers. Apply to Miss GRANT, 92, Artillery Lines, Barrackpur, near Calcutta.

WANTED, for Gokuldas Tejpal High School GUJARATI UNDERGRADUATE as Teacher and Cricket Coach. Combined salary Rs. 35—42.

WANTED—A good Mess Cook, willing to proceed to Meerut.—For particulars etc. Apply MESS PRESIDENT, 107th Pioneers, Jhansi.

WANTED a Matron for the Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.—Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to The MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE.

WANTED for School Thana male or female TRAINED TEACHER knowing Kindergarten, direct method—Salary Rs. 45—50. Apply Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1374

WANTED—For the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore, an Assistant Master. Salary Rs. 140-5-180, furnished quarters. Excellent Provident Fund rules. Apply HEAD MASTER.

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Mistress for the McConaghey School. Salary Rs. 80 per month.—Apply to Miss EDMONDSON, Head Mistress McConaghey School, Lucknow.

WANTED A certified TEACHER, a DRILL MASTER and a DRAWING MASTER. Apply with testimonials attached to THE DIRECTOR, Antonio de Souza's School, Victoria Road, Byculla.

WANTED—A qualified HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. One having experience in Railway and Government dispensaries preferred. Salary Rs. 35 per mensem rising to Rs. 50 by annual increment of Rs. 5.—Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge Barsi Light Railway Company, Kurduvadi.

REQUIRED immediately at Poona—One 5 Ton hand CRANE 4-8½" gauge.—Apply giving full particulars and price delivered at Poona Station to (Sd.) C. B. POOLEY, Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District.

WANTED from March 1st a trained and fully qualified Assistant Master (Catholic) for St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal. Salary Rs. 140-10-300, with free board and residence, or higher initial salary according to experience.—Applicants should send copies only of certificates and testimonials to The PRINCIPAL.

WANTED qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons for temporary service in Kashmir. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. Age under 40 Joining expenses to destination admissible under State Rules will be paid. Please apply at once with full particulars to:— CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED One or more of the following Must be good and cheap.
1. Large and strong Hold-all with straps for bedding for travelling.
2. Garden hose with about 30 feet of piping.
3. Assortment of palms and ferns in pots.
4. Steady and reliable chauffeur who knows English.

Apply by letter to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1389

WANTED

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED immediately a good and experienced CHAUFFEUR. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1415

WANTED a good CHILDREN'S NURSE in the mofussil. Apply with particulars, terms and photo to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1414

WANTED a graduate for the Sarvajanik High School, Surat. One with Persian and Science preferred. Apply with terms and testimonials, if any, to the Head Master. 1413

WANTED by 1st March for Quetta, European Nurse for child aged 15 months. No ayah kept. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Mrs. BARNES, 23 Davies Road, Lahore.

WANTED—Matron (qualified in Midwifery) for Family Hospital, Jalapahar.
Salary Rs. 40 p.m., free quarters, rations fuel, lighting.—Apply O. C. Hospital, Jalapahar.

WANTED a qualified Lady Doctor to attend on the family of the Raja Sahib of Ali-Rajpur. The appointment to be in the first instance for six months. Pay Rs. 300 a month with free board and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. SORABJI COWASJI DOTIWALA, Dewan Ali-Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED—A Band Master for the Band 11th Rajputs. Must be a fully qualified and accomplished musician. Only pure Europeans need apply.—Further particulars to be obtained from the BAND PRESIDENT, 11th Rajputs, Dinapore (Cantt.), to whom copies of testimonials should be submitted.

WANTED, for the Wheler Club, Ltd., a PAID SECRETARY, previous experience necessary and a good knowledge of Accounts (double entry system) essent Bachelor preferred. Salary Rs. 300 in tion to free Board and Residence for Application to be made to CHAIRMAN OF CLUB COMMITTEE, Wheler Club, Ltd., Meerut.
Meerut, 20th January, 1914.

WANTED A HEALTH OFFICER on Rs. 300—20—500 per month for the Gaya Municipality. Applicant must possess a British Diploma of Public Health.
Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th of February, 1914.
E. C. Hare, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 20th December, 1913.

WANTED a MANAGER for the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-Operative Bank Ld.,—Offices Bankipur. Pay from Rs. 80—100 with prospects of early increase as business expands, Commercial and accountancy experience essential. Applications with full details of qualifications and the security which the candidate can offer together with copies of testimonials to REGISTRAR, Co-Operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

WANTED a CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality.
Pay Rs. 400—25—500, horse allowance Rs. 25.
Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable, and a Graduate preferred.
Probationary period, 12 months.
Applications stating age and experience obtained, with certificates of degrees and testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to February 14th 1914.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President Shikarpur Municipality.
1412

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD and DINING TABLE, 8 feet by 4 feet with Riley's patent adjuster. Apply G. H. HUBBARD, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 1410

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

TO BE LET:

BUNGALOW, fully furnished, TO BE LET at Mount Abu.
"The Briars" containing two reception, one dining, and 7 bed-rooms.
Bungalow can be divided into two parts with separate entrances.
Part or whole of Bungalow will be let rent reduced. Apply to REV. J. C. BLAIR, Desa Camp.

SMALL and BIG office rooms, TO BE LET. Good accommodation for Light and air. Apply to the CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS, Parsee Bazaar, Fort Bombay. 1388.

TO LET—An OFFICE room, Hornby Road. Well lighted and with electric fittings. Good position. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1411

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

LOST.

LOST.—One good-looking SPANIEL DOG. Colour white with chocolate spots all over the body. Height 1½ feet, length 2½ feet, by name "THOBY." Please write to Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1416.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

UNDER rule 6 of the House Tax Rules, notice is hereby given that the assessment book for the year 1914-15 of all buildings liable to taxation will be ready on the 1st February, 1914, and may be inspected after that date at the Municipal Office, Bandra, during office hours on any working day.
All complaints against the assessment must be made in writing to the Finance Committee and addressed to the Chief Officer on or before the 28th day of February, 1914.
NOEL J. VAN ROSS,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Bandra, 28th January, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.
Break of ney at intermediate stations allowed.
For furthe rticulars and tickets, apply to the under
A. C. RUMBOLL,
353 General Traffic Manager.

THE TAPTI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Hornby Road, Fort on Thursday 5th February 1914, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' port and Audited Statements of Accounts the year ended 30th June 1913.
2 To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3 To appoint an Auditor for the Current year and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board,
CHHOI, KOOKA and Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 27th January, 1914.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 29th January 1914 to 11th February 1914, both days inclusive.

GOVERNMENT OF FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CENTRAL OFFICES IN KUALA LUMPUR FOR THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Under Secretary, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, up to noon on Monday, 4th May, 1914, for the construction of new Central Offices in Kuala Lumpur for the Federated Malay States Railways.
Plans, specifications and all particulars can be seen at the Office of the Government Architect, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, any day, Sundays excepted, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Tenders must be endorsed as above and must be accompanied by a deposit of dollars 100 which will be returned to all tenderers after the signing of the contract; this deposit is liable to forfeiture should a tender be withdrawn.
The successful tenderer will be required to furnish approved security to the amount of dollars 10,000 before signing the contract.
The Government estimate for the work on which tenders are being called is dollars 508,000 Straits Currency.
The Government of the Federated Malay States does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
P. A. ANTHONY,
General Manager and Chief Engineer,
Federated Malay States Railways.
General Manager's Office,
Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States,
15th January, 1914.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay.	Stations.		Up To Bombay.
H. M.			H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad	Dep	7-24
8-18 „	Bhopal	„	21-16
11- 4 „	Bina	„	18-32
13-25 „	Jhansi	„	15-57
15-14 „	Gwalior	„	13-48
17-45 „	Agra Cantonment	„	11-14
18-41 „	Muttra	„	10-19
21- 0 „	Delhi	„	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Ghaziabad	Arr.	7-35
22- 9 „	Meerut Cantonment	Dep.	7- 5
23-10 „	Saharanpur	„	5-59
1-24 „	Ambala Cantonment	„	3-58
3- 0 „	Ludhiana	„	2-17
5-18 „	Jullundur	„	23-44
6-24 „	Amritsar	„	22-37
8- 4 „	Lahore	„	21- 8
9-33 „	Rawalpindi	„	20- 0
16- 5 „	Peshawar Cantonment	„	13-32
20-13 Arr.			8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down			Up
H.M.			H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala	Arr.	1-20
5.33 Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-20
6-15 Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-1
12-45 Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down.			Up.
H.M.			H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25 „	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0 Arr.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-20
16-20 Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45 „	Cawnpore	„	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow	„	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

RE PANACHAND KUBERDAS, SHANKERLAL PANACHAND and RANCHODLAL PANACHAND, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, till lately carrying on business in the name, firm and style of Kuberdas Nursey at Bombay Bhuleshwar outside the Fort; Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Panachand Kuberdas, Shankerlal Panachand and Ranchodalal Panachand constituting the firm of Kuberdas Nursey have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 28th day of January, 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 29th January, 1914. 16

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the Property and Credits of Bai Kessarbai alias Kessarvahoo, widow of Sunderji Pitambar alias Sunderdas Pitambar, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant...Deceased.
Vassanji Naranji of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant and landlord residing at Samuel Street outside the Fort of Bombay, a relative of Laxmidas Sunderji, the only minor son and sole executor of the abovenamed deceased appointed to apply for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed by an Order of this Hon'ble Court bearing date the 25th day of September 1913.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 23rd day of January 1914.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LAUD and MEHTA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Shamji Vashram alias Shamji Vasram, late of Bombay Hindu Lohana Inhabitant, merchant.....Deceased.
Ruttonsey Naranji of Bombay Hindu Lohana Inhabitant residing at Sayad Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort, nephew of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 23rd day of January, 1914.
Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAN and MADAN.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LT., (in Liquidation).

The Official Liquidator of the above Mills will receive private offers for the above Mill at his office, at High Court, upto TUESDAY, the 24th March next, till 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to H. H. the Aga Khan's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite lined velvet and silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, one full size English slate billiard table with balls and cues, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co. in very good order, one organ, one Singer sewing machine marble top dressing and washhand tables, blackwood carved chiffoniers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, leather reclining sofas, revolving top writing table, iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large ice-box rich Persian and Brussels carpets, copper utensils, fowl sheds and houses, one second-hand rubber-tyred victoria and a set of harness, etc., etc., the property of J. PENNEY, Esq., changing his residence and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 military saddle with bridle.
One English rubber-tyred victoria in very good order, with a handsome strong bay Arab horse and set of plated mounted harness.
By order of Mr. Ramchandra Lalji and on account and risk of Mr. Ebhrahim Esmail Gowli.
One bay Arab horse, 14-1, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN "PATLA PEARLS."
Under instructions from A. J. Billimoria, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 774 of 1908, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, the following:—
One lot of Jeewan "Patla Pearls" belonging to the estate of Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Wahet Pasha.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th February next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 4, Queens Road opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Dewji Kanji, Ahmed Dewji & Bros., and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits, one handsome cottage piano by Rose and Co., drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, China glass, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall-plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, china and coir mattings, 2 Jost fans, Durries and Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc. Also one lot of best choice plants in tubs and pots etc., the property of Col. W. W. Pike.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th January, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

To-night PICTURES To-night
6-3 **THE ALCAZAR** 10 P. M.
An "All Star" Picture Programme.
SURPRISES—THRILLS—SENSATION
LEAP TO DEATH
BURDEN BEARER.
TWO MOST EXCITING DRAMAS.
COMEDIES—SCENICS—COMICS.
TWO HOUR'S SHOW—NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY A. D. C.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February
(The popular Musical Comedy).
THE QUAKER GIRL
Chorus 40 Augmented Orchestra.
Box Office Messrs. Rose & Co.
Usual Prices.

ANOTHER INTERESTING
GROUP OF THREE STARS
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
(1) THE ROYAL SIN 3,000FT.
(2) MAID OF HONOR.
(3) ART AND HONOR.
Every Sat. & Sunday, Matinee with valuable Prizes
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 266

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
YOUR LAST CHANCE.
THE MERRY MAGNETS
LAST HT OF
'LAST DAYS OF POMPEII'
COMPL TE IN 5 PARTS.
TO-MORROW
A delightful modern Comedy-Drama—one of Pathe's best.
THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS
(Sans Famille).
COMPLETE IN 5 PARTS
featuring
BABY FROM[redacted]
the wonderful child [redacted] scored such a s[redacted]
"Les Misera[redacted]
VARIETIES BY
MABEL & MALFE,
Comedy Duetists. "The Dainty little girl and the big clumsy boy."
Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
and a piano.
On Saturday 31st at 10 p. m. and on Sunday Feb. 1st at 6-30 p. m. and 10 p. m., By kind Permission of His Excellency the Governor.
HIS EXCELLENCY'S AND
under the personal direction of
Mr. EDWARD BEHR
will play suitable music to
"THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS"
Box Plan open at the Theatre.
Free list suspended.
THE PLAY H[redacted]SE OF QUALITY.
Tel. No. 288.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 20.
Half-yearly	.. ..	Rs. 11.
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 30.
Half-yearly	.. ..	Rs. 16.
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 9.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:
- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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LA SCALA

TALENT-QUALITY-QUANTITY ONLY TO BE SEEN AND HEARD AT

LA SCALA

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

Absolutely the largest and Most Attractive Programme ever Presented in Bombay.

In consequence of the extraordinary demand for seats our Patrons are strongly advised to Book their seats. Plan at Theatre.

ROBERT DOUGLAS
Comedian, Character Actor, Vocal Entertainer.

Miss HILDA BARRY
Soubrette and Dancer and Entertainer at the Piano.

BOB AND HILDA
COMEDY SKETCH ARTISTES.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
BELLE SPARKES
Her last week in Bombay.

LA SCALA

Two Performances—Twice Nightly—6-30 & 10 p. m.

The World Renowned
RIEDL BROTHERS
Assisted by
LITTLE MONA.
MONARCHS OF THE AIR
In their Sensational Balancing, Acrobatic and hand-holding Acts, also in their latest Novelty Act
THE
JOLLY DUTCHMEN
RAFACLY'S RAG PAINTERS.

FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES Including

BOMBAY RACES
Filmed by Bourne and Shepherd.

WIFFLES and the MERRY WIDOW.
JIM and the DECK CHAIR.
On the slopes of the Massery (scenic).

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
A selection of Pictures the Best the World can offer.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK FOR THE SLIDE FOR LIFE.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NO 10 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, JAN. 31st.

OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL NIGHTLY.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK FOR DIXIE AND YAMBO
America's Greatest Ragtime Artistes.

THE PROGRAMME OF BOMBAY.

A Gigantic Vaudeville and Cinema Bill that cannot be equalled. Something quite out of the Common. Get in line with the crowds To-night and see the Show of Shows.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th January 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.29" of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess except at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Local thunder-showers have been reported from the submontane districts of the Punjab; over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless.

Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 29th of January 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	85.3	63.5	74	..	1.68	—0.70
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	85.7	68.2	70	..	0.66	—1.33
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.4	48.8	70	..	0.93	—0.25
Rawalpindi	60.3	38.4	94	..	3.25	—0.37
Lahore	75.6	45.0	96	0.29	1.59	—0.14
Sirsa	83.3	50.1	79	..	1.26	—0.29
Ambala	80.7	47.7	80	..	0.96	—1.47
Delhi	82.8	49.2	67	..	0.52	—1.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.8	55.6	50	..	0.09	—0.83
Mainpuri	84.3	49.9	55	..	0.26	—0.96
Jhansi	84.6	55.0	33	..	0.37	—0.66
Cawnpore	82.8	51.1	63	..	0.02	—1.08
Allahabad	83.6	50.5	57	..	0.97	—0.59
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	85.3	52.2	66	..	1.33	—0.85
Karachi	79.3	65.0	94	..	0.17	—0.57
Ajmer	82.6	48.9	67	..	2.34	—1.53
Jaipore	85.2	53.7	44	..	0.84	—0.02
Kotah	86.0	53.0	65	..	0.53	—0.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.8	58.3	88	..	0.03	—0.17
Dwarka	78.2	62.5	82	..	0.00	—0.10
Veraval	79.9	57.7	77	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	83.5	53.9	88	..	0.00	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	55.8	64	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	89.5	56.8	74	..	0.00	—0.23
Ahmedabad	87.8	59.0	44	..	0.00	—0.27
Deesa	86.5	47.1	44	..	0.01	—0.28
Neemuch	82.5	49.0	34	..	0.12	—0.41
Indore	85.3	51.7	50	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.5	54.3	47	..	0.94	—0.53
Saugor	86.0	59.3	31	..	0.81	—0.70
Hoshangabad	87.3	52.2	62	..	0.77	—0.44
Khandwa	91.1	57.4	46	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	91.5	58.7	34	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	88.7	57.0	31	..	1.31	—0.12
Nagpur	88.1	57.3	56	..	0.85	—0.73
Chanda	89.1	61.6	64	..	0.37	—0.91
Raipur	84.7	58.6	46	..	1.26	0.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.5	67.6	70	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	85.7	65.5	74	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao	85.4	67.9	78	..	..	—1.17
Karwar	85.1	62.2	91	..	..	—1.29
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.3	52.7	44	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar	86.9	53.0	43	..	0.16	—0.92
Poona	88.0	54.7	69	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	88.3	61.4	47	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	87.4	64.9	52	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	83.4	56.0	47	..	0.82	—1.09
Aurangabad	87.3	50.3	28	..	0.00	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.3	58.9	51	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	84.5	60.2	69	..	0.00	—1.27
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.4	67.8	61	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut	86.6	67.3	92	..	4.67	—1.69
Cochin	90.7	68.7	63	..	4.69	—3.82
Colombo	89.1	71.2	90	..	27.28	6.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.2	64.3	82	..	0.00	—3.22
Bellary	88.3	62.1	59	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	87.4	61.4	68	..	3.09	—1.55
Madras	84.6	65.8	80	..	28.75	8.86
Bangalore	81.6	53.8	75	..	0.34	—3.25
Coimbatore	86.4	62.0	68	..	4.87	—0.05
Trichinopoly	87.2	65.3	69	..	10.44	—2.39
Negapatam	83.9	68.0	74	..	33.35	24.97

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B H. Whytehead, sailed on Thursday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The disturbance in Nort-west India nearly disappeared after giving snow in the Western Himalayas and a few light falls of rain in the plains of the Punjab. Chakrata reports one and half inches. Lahore and Sialkot a quarter of an inch each.

Forecast:—No rainfall of importance.

The weather here has been disturbed during the past few days, and last night a heavy thunderstorm gave snow and rain to Simla. The fall this time is small but will do much good to the crops which have been suffering badly for want of same.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.931
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	67.2
Dew Point	„	53.8
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.66.8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	83.5
Minimum do. do. ..		65.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind .. do.		150

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 29th January, was 30.155 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914 — High Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.		Depth on sill. ft.	in
	January					
Thurs.	29	m	1	10	28	2
			1	29 a	26	7
Fri.	30	m	1	34	28	10
			1	53 a	25	5
Satur	31	m	2	20	27	4
	February		2	25 a	25	2
Sun.	1	m	2	59	27	9
			2	59 a	25	2
Mon.	2	m	3	45	26	8
			3	39 a	24	2
Tues.	3	m	3	13	25	10
			4	36 a	24	3
Wed.	4	m	3	49	25	1
			5	59 a	24	0

1914 — Low Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.		Depth on sill. ft.	in
	January.					
Thurs	29	m	7	23	17	8
			7	59 a	17	3
Fri	30	m	7	50	17	8
			7	27 a	17	11
Satur	31	m	8	16	17	10
	February		7	54 a	18	9
Sun	1	m	8	43	18	9
			8	20 a	19	8
Mon	2	m	9	14	18	4
			8	48 a	20	8
Tues	3	m	9	54	18	7
			9	29 a	21	8
Wed	4	m	10	52	18	9
			10	57 a	22	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
January.		
29. (Thurs.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
30. (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
31. (Satur)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
February		
1. (Sun.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
2. (Mon.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 32m
3. (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m
4. (Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h 24m	P.M.
Full Moon.	Do.	10th	11h 47.0m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th	2h 54.0m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	25th	5h 32.1m	A.M.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 29th.

S.S. Badminton	Jones	Port Said Jan. 11
S.S. Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok Jan. 12

DEPARTURES.

January 29th.

S.S. Kola	Deane	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. L.F. Ferdinand	Leva	Trieste etc.
S.S. Bankura	Whitehead	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Karonga	Pattison	Calcutta etc.
S.S. Ehrenfels	Smitz	Calicut etc.
S.S. Styliani Babis	Syrmas	London and Dunkirk
S.S. Kowait	Brews	Calcutta

The following vessel obtain her portclearance on Thirsday.

S.S. Rangoon Maru	Date	Kobe etc.

The following vessles began to load on Thursday.

Steamer	Alydos	for Mauritius
..	Liberia	for Antwerp etc.

S. S. Badminton:—The steamer Badminton, 2,438 tons, Captain J. W. Jones, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Port Said, which port she had left on January 11, with ballast.

S. S. Hild:—The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bangkok, which port she had left on January 12, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Styliani Babis:—The steamer Styliani Babis 2,214 tons, Captain Syrmas, sailed on Thursday for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Karonga:—The steamer Karonga, 2,932 tons, Captain J. Pattison, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, etc., with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ehrenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain J. Smitz, sailed on Thursday for Calutta, etc. with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 2,316 tons, Captain T. Date, will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Koweit:—The Arab steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain W. Mc Brews, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

S. S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 24th instant arrived Aden at 7-30 p.m. o: Wednesday the 28th idem.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 23rd instant passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday the 29th idem.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia homeward bound passed Suez on the night of the 27th instant.

THURSDAY, January 29th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Eredrika Glavie	Fullos	J. M. & Co
B.	Bassano	Baxhall	J. F. & Co
F.	Thornbeck	Forster	W. A. G. & Co
G.	Henry R. James	Mayg	W. & A. G. & Co
H.	Queenmoor	Tay	W. & Co. G. & Co
K.	Rangoon Maru	Date	N. Y. K.
M.	Laconia	Pesut	W. & A. G. & Co
N.	Ena	Charters	Raill Bros
O. & E.	Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A G. & Co
O.	Bengrove	Barber	W. & A. G. & Co.
P.	Arachne	Sergent	T. & Co.
Q.	Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.

V DOCK

2	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Caboto	Pellgrine	V. S. N. & Co
5.	Faz	Mandick	A. L. S. N & Co
6.	Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
7.	Clan Colquhoun	Summer	T. F. & Co.
8.	Langton Hall	Mayall	K. W. & Co
9.	Kattenturm	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
12&13	Banca	Sawood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
14.	Lisbeasty	Manley	M. M. & Co
15.	Glencluny	Johnstone	T. M. & Co
16.	Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Ankum	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Begum	Wright	T. M. & Co.
Braunton	Sherboa	J. M. & Co.
Blak	Hill	A. G. & Co
Cudric	Mathews	Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru	Sagora	S. W. & Co
Bahrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Badminton	Jones	
Clan Cameron	Christian	J. F. & Co.
Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co
Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
Hos	Fa	M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Hild	Salvesen	F. C. & Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
Itris	Walsh	M. M. & Co.
Janus	McDonal	M. M. & Co
Khosro	Hannas	& Co
Kasara	King	M. M. & Co.
Karachi maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Liberia	Schweder	T. M. & Co.
Lawes	Coates	A. S. N. & Co.
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Mansuri	Gore	P. M. & Co.
Niagara	(Yacht) Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Ofridalt	Thomson	W. & Co. G. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co.
Pentakota	Hewert	M. M. & Co.
Rosbergen	Burger	A. Y. & Co
Saldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
Talyabi	Kasi A. M.	Jeewanji & Co
Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co.
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co., & osnS

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, January 29.

The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit of the office of Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay.

The resignation of Mr. A. W. Lester of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is granted, with effect from the 7th February 1914, privilege leave in combination with furlough for twelve months.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough for one year.

Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, North Nasik, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia or pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, to be Assistant Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlements of the Ratnagiri and Sangameshwar Talukas of the Ratnagiri District, in addition to his own duties, up to 31st December, 1914.

Captain A. D. McPhail, Master Mariner, to act as Examiner in Stowage and Log during the absence of Captain F. E. Hardcastle.

The Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. James Walter Palmer to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Reverend W. G. Robertson, Principal, Gujarat College, is granted leave on half pay from 1st to 15th April and from 10th June to 30th September 1914, inclusive, in combination with the summer and winter vacations of 1914.

Mr. R. W. Cable has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be Professor of Architecture and Design at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., delivered over, and Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, Bandra, on the 16th January, 1914, in the afternoon.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., delivered over, and Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., received charge of his duties in the office of the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, Bandra, on the 16th January, 1914, in the afternoon.

Mr. Henry Verner Hampton to be Professor of Logic and English at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

The services of Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., to be at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 1st February, 1914.

Captain H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D., to officiate as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay until further orders in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C.

Dr. J. B. Mama, D.P.H., to be temporary Analyst to the Sanitary Board on Rs. 500 per mensem from the 2nd September, 1913.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. Haines, Executive Engineer, is further extended by three months.

SALMET'S FEATS.

M. Salmet, the famous "Daily Mail" airman, has been presented with a handsome silver medallion by the Aero Club of France in recognition of his magnificent aerial feats during 1912 for "The Daily Mail."

When giving exhibition flights for "The Daily Mail" in the West of England in 1912 M. Salmet flew a distance of over 8,000 miles across English country, and it was owing to the accomplishment of this splendid feat that the Aero Club of France made the presentation.

The inscription on the medallion runs.—

Aviation.
Henri Salmet.

Plus belles performances en 1912.

M. Salmet said:—

"It was quite unexpected. I did not think my flying would be recognised in such a manner by the French Aero Club and I am very pleased. I shall treasure it always."

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

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RESULT OF THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION OF THE BOMBAY CENTRE.

Examiner—Dr. W. Cresser.
P—Piano, S—Singing, V—Violin, O—Organ, Full. Marks, 100, Honours 80)

LICENTIATE DIVISION.

	Teacher.	Award
Mc. Hattie, Amy.	Dr. Faulkner.	S. 87 Licentiate
D'Souza, Eva	.. ..	S. 77 Honours Certificate.

ASSOCIATE DIVISION.

Manetti, Pietro	V. 90	Associate Violinist
Caesar, Amelia, Mrs. Ben Hick	P. 85	.. Pianist

HIGHER DIVISION.

Connell, Nina	P. 75 (1)	Certificate
Moulton, Doris	Dr. Faulkner. P. 73 (2)	..
Libaswalla, Khushed Sir	V. 62 (3) (1) Pianist (2) (3) Violinist	..

Candidate	Teacher	Piano	
HIGHER LOCAL.			
Page Vivien Phyllis	Poona Convent	..	88Hons.
Callaghan Gladys	Igatpuri Convent	..	87 ..
Homfray Enid	..	..	71 Pass
Chapman Eileen	Clare Road	..	62 ..
SENIOR DIVISION.			
Ablitt Dorothy	Dr. Faulkner	Piano	92 Hons.
McHattie Amy	..	Organ	90 ..
St. Peter's School Singing Class	Miss Stephens	..	80 ..
McDonald Beryl	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	83 ..
Sutherland Eva	Clare Road Convent	Piano	83 ..
Chappell Olive	Igatpuri Convent	..	81 ..
Parkhill Eileen	St. Peter's School Khandalla Miss Stephens	..	80 ..
Saul Mozelle	Miss E. Leech	..	78 Pass
Thanawalla Rutty	Miss M. Wilson	..	77 ..
Tata Mithan	Frere Fletcher School Miss Wilson	..	75 ..
Bhedwar Good	Miss Bhedwar	..	75 ..
Davar Themina	Dr. Faulkner, Cath Girls School	Singing	74 ..
Parukh Jennie	Mrs. Underdown	Piano	74 ..
Ressurrieccas Marie	Clare Rd. Convent	..	73 ..
Gazalet Winifred	S. Peter's School Miss Stephens	..	66 ..
INTERMEDIATE.			
Boyton Evelyn	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	90Hons.
Peshkaka Putlibai	..	..	90 ..
Houfray Constance	Igatpuri Convent	Piano	90Hons.
Cochrane Edouard	Cath. Boys' School Dr. Faulkner	Singing	87 ..
Hutchins Cydil	Igatpuri Convent	Piano	85 ..
Ablitt Dorothy	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	83 ..
Staples Edna	Cath. Girl's School Dr. Faulkner	Piano	82 ..
McMullen Nona	St. Peter's School Miss Stephens	..	80 ..
Greenop Kate	Cath. Girl's School Dr. Faulkner	..	77 Pass.
Collinge Kathleen	..	..	76 ..
Deputy Minnie	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	76 ..
Carter Thelma	Miss L. Bhore	Piano	76 ..
Fleming Kathleen	Igatpuri Convent	..	76 ..
Walker Edna	Miss E. Leech	..	75 ..
Carr Doreen	Clare Rd. Convent	..	71 ..
Lennon Elfreda	Miss D. Vining	..	70 ..
Patel Bhikaji	Miss N. Plunkett	..	70 ..
Coyaji Ratanbai	Miss B.L. Parlumkote	..	69 ..
George Norah	St. Peter's School Miss Stephens	..	67 ..
Elijah Segula	Miss B. Haylin	..	67 ..
Hearsch Rosy	Clare Rd. Convent	..	65 ..
Narielvala Munchershi	Z.B. School, Devlali	Violin	64 ..
Haylin Easther	Miss R. Haylin	Piano	64 ..
Doctor Mehroo	Mrs. Ranson	..	62 ..
Pereira Rosy	Clare Rd. Convent	..	62 ..
JUNIOR DIVISION.			
Wadia Maneck	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	100Hons.
Wilson Muriel	Igatpuri Convent	Piano	96 ..
Carter George	Miss L. Bhore	..	91 ..
Mehta Themina	Miss N. Plunkett L.T.C.L.	..	90 ..
Murray Kathleen	Miss S. Bhor	..	90 ..
Baker Doris	Miss L. Bhore	..	87 ..
Stephens Violet	Cath. Girls' School, Dr. Faulkner	Singing	85 ..
Threlfall Ruby	Miss E. Leech	Piano	83 ..
Rodson Naomi	Cath. Girls' School Dr. Faulkner	..	82 ..
Hughes Elsie	Fort Convent	..	81 ..
St. Peter's School Singing Class	Miss Stephens	..	81 ..
Lilly White Doreen	Miss S. Bhor	..	77 Pass
Taylor Helen	Cath Girls' School Dr. Faulkner	..	76 ..
Spencer Goolbanoo	Miss B.L. Palunkote	..	75 ..
Joseph Grace	Signor J. Franz	..	74 ..
King Veda K.	Miss L. Bhore	..	74 ..
Breslauer Selma	Cath. Boys' School Dr. Faulkner	Singing	73 ..
Banks Harry	Cath. Boys' School Dr. Faulkner	Singing	72 ..
Battliwalla	Goolchare Parel Convent Piano.		73 ..
Pettigrew Myrtle	St. Peters' School Miss Stephens	Piano	72 ..
Dhondy Jal	Z.B. School, Devlali	Violin	72 ..
McCann John	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	70 ..
Benjamin Sylvia	Fort Convent	Piano	70 ..
Rutlibai Khorshed	Miss B.L. Palunkote	..	70 ..
Parakh Septhman	Z.B. School, Devlali	Violin	70 ..
Treasuryvala Kitty	Fort Convent	Piano	70 ..
Bunshah Dina	Signor J. Franz	Violin	69 ..
Prophet Eric	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	69 ..
Engineer Jerbai	Parel Convent	Piano	68 ..
Bellard Doris	Mrs. S. Nixon	..	66 ..
Mehta Aloo	Dr. Faulkner	Singing	66 ..
Foraje Margaret	Clare Rd. Convent	Piano	66 ..
Darbary Minoo	Z.B. School, Devlali	Violin	66 ..
Broad Gladys	St. Peter's School Miss Stephens	Piano	..
Taleyarkhan Nekbakhtan	Z.B. School, Devlali	Violin	62 ..
Murphy Doris	St. Peter's School, Miss Stephens	Piano	62 ..
D'Souza Doris	Parel Convent	..	62 ..
Veevas Dorothy	Madame F de L'orme	..	62 ..
Karani Piroja	Mrs. E. Dart	..	60 ..
PREPARATORY DIVISION.			
Barnes Walter	Cath. Boy's School. Dr. Faulkner	Singing	100Hons.
Marvar Eleanor	Igatpuri Convent	Piano	100 ..
Coutts Irene	Miss E. Leech	..	98 ..
Werner Johanna	Miss L. Bhore	..	94 ..
Binnie John	Cath. Boy's School Dr. Faulkner	Singing	93 ..
Gabriel Alma	Igatpuri Convent	Piano	93 ..
Chappell Doris	..	..	93 ..
Engineer Puthlibai	Miss N. Plunkett, L.T.C.L.	..	92 ..
Banaji M. L.	Miss B.L. Palunkote	Piano	90Hons.
Lavangia Soona	Miss Moulton	..	87 ..
Leontzini Helen	Miss E. Leech	..	85 ..
Walker Ethel	..	..	85 ..
Leontzini Nicho	..	..	84 ..
Loveday Donald	Cath. Boy's School Dr. Faulkner	Singing	84 ..
Gora Rutty	Frere Fletcher School Miss Wilson	Piano	83 ..
Broadley Donald	Clare Rd. Convent	..	80 ..
Murray Eileen	Miss S. Bhor	..	80 ..
Mistri Goolbai	Miss T. Mistri	..	78Pass
Sullivan Ivy	Parel Convent	..	78 ..
McGill Wilfred	Cath. Boys' School Dr. Faulkner	Singing	77 ..
Hayim Rachel	Fort Convent	Piano	77 ..
Asbury Lilian	Miss S. Bhor	..	74 ..
Rodgers Edna	Parel Convent	..	74 ..
Pettigrew Evelyn	Mrs. Ranson	..	72 ..
Pyres Stella	Fort Convent	..	69 ..
Bassons Violet	Miss E. Leech	..	68 ..
Pinto Delphine	Clare Rd. Convent	..	68 ..
Campbell W. R.	Miss C. Reid	..	67 ..
Ramsay May	Mrs. E. Dart	..	62 ..
FIRST STEPS DIVISION.			
Palkhiwala Manekbai	Miss B.L. Palunkote	..	94 Pass
Fanaken Doris	St. Peter's School, Miss Stephens	..	94 ..
David Mayer	Miss E. Leech	..	90 ..
Narielwala Virbaiji	Miss B.L. Palunkote	..	81 ..
Scanlon Kathleen	St. Peter's School Miss Stephens	..	80 ..
Warden Najamai	Miss B.L. Palunkote	..	80 ..
Lilly White Eileen	Miss S. Bhor	..	76 ..
Banaji Rani	Miss B.L. Palunkote	..	74 ..
Abraham Aline	Miss

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THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Consols 2½ %	74 7/8 plus 5-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.19—1
Rentes 3 %	85⅝—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.48—1
Bar Silver Spot	26⅝—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26⅝—1-16
Closing Tone of silver Fall caused by absence of Buying orders	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅞ unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	1.3⅞ unchanged.
Discount Bank of England Rate 4% since 22nd instant.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90½ plus ¼
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st.	2 5-16—3-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	2 5-16—1-16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3months	3½ unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6months	3.3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	1⅝—½
Interest 7 day market loans	2 unchgd

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs.1,00,00,000

Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,80,000 „ „ to Bombay. } 7,80,000
Rs. 70,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 1-16 (Min. Rate) Received 9% above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.06.

Telegraphic Transfers

Rs. 18,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta. } Rs.92,2 0,000
Rs. 57,80,000 „ „ to Bombay.
Rs. 15,60,000 „ „ to Madras.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay at 1-4 3-32 (Min. Rate) Received 9% above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.09

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs.1,11,60,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Transfers Madras Rs. 3,00,000 1-4 1-8
Transfers Bombay 3,00,000 1-4 1-8
Transfers on Calcutta Rs 4,00 000 @ ¼ ⅛
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 80,000 1-4 3-32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 28.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,00
Day's Exports to Continent	31,000
Futures at New York March	12.44—2
Futures at New York May	12.24—1

Advanced on Foreign Buying and Declined later owing to Commission House Liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	12.90 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3-16—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.64—3
Futures at New Orleans May	12.73—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9½—⅛
Demand Bills	4.85⅝—½
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅝—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp	3,000
„ Sales of East Indian	—
„ Imports	30 000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Good biz done. Easier

„ „ Futures Steady

Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet with a limited enquiry

Mid. Americans	7.17—7d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.75—10d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	12.52	plus 6
May	12.30	„ 5

New York Official noon call March 12.50 „ 4
May 12.30 „ 5

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12.76 „ 9
May 12.84 „ 8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	
J. F.	6.76—1
F. M.	6.76 „ 1
M. A.	6.78 „ 1
A. M.	6.76 „ 1
M. J.	6.76 „ 1
J. J.	6.72 „ 1
J. A.	6.68 unchgd
A. S.	6.54 „
S. O.	6.38 „
O. N.	6.28 „

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

WHEAT.

Barlett a Russo nominal easier.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb.; Hull nominal unchanged 37½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Antwerp nearest value 52—1½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May; Dunkirk sellers easier 47—1

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; Dunkirk sellers easier unchanged 48¼

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb.; London. sellers quiet 46.9 plus 3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata Jan.-Feb. Amsterdam done easier 42⅞—⅛

Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers easier 6.2—1s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £ 65⅛—⅛

Copper Braziers unchanged £80½

Yellow Metals unchanged 6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 9.9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August very little doing unchanged 12.9¼

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March; quite neglected unch. 11.10½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Jan. unchanged 9.4

German Beet-root 88 % sellers May. unchanged 9.6½

Quiet but steady.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July; quiet unchanged 13.4½

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta January value unchanged 11.6

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay January value dull unchanged 11.4½

Java Sugar still nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Jan.-Feb., sellers firm 3.1¼—½

Under the arrangement made for the grant of Telegraphic Transfers in India against Sovereigns shipped to this country from abroad the Secretary of State for India in Council has purchased £110,000 due from Egypt on 30th January and also £320,000 due from Egypt on 7th February.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL REPORT

QUIET MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

BANK RATE.—At their meeting to-day, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal made no change in the bank rate which has remained at 7 per cent. since the middle of November last. The balances are down at the head office and the branches to the extent of nearly fifty lakhs rupees and the percentage of cash to liabilities works out at 39.02 as against 40.33 last week and 39.95 the week before.

EXCHANGE.—In the exchange market there is but little business doing and the rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper opened for cash at Rs. 95-6 and closed at Rs. 95-7.

SHARES.—Sagging values are the chief characteristics of to-day's share market, and although an advance is predicted in coal share values the prophecy has not yet materialised.

JUTE.—In jute a heavy drop at home has brought the local quotation down to Rs. 76 for first markets, but with the advent of strong buyers in the market the values increased and at the close Rs. 77 was reported done.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY Jan. 29.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
8 boxes gold	5,18,400	London	Charterted
1 box sovs.	75,000	„	„
2 boxes gold	84,200	„	Mercantile

MONEY.

The Bank of England rate is now 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady and unchanged but there is still little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1-4	3 32
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Feb.	1-4	1-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	9-32
„ „ forward, Apl.	1-4	7-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	13-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		171½
Marks „ „		139½
60 dys Hongkong		139⅝
„ „ Shanghai		187⅝
„ „ Japan		148

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London was 1-8 lower at 26 5-8 while for two months delivery the rate was 1-16 lower at 26¼, the fall being caused by an absence of buying orders. The local market opened at 76—12 for the first settlement and after advancing to 77, closed 2 annas easier as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	6
Australian bar gold	23	15	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	10	0
1st Settlement	76	14	0
2nd Settlement	76	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 27th January 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	114*	129,754
B. B. & C. I. Railway	47	56,468

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market presented an active and firm tone to-day, and a fairly large amount of business was reported during the course of the day. To-day being a day for "Put and Call" options there was some excitement in the Market at the close. In the morning the rate was 95-3-0, it slightly declined to Rs. 95-2-6 but again owing to bear covering it rose to 95-4-0 at the close for 30th January delivery. Business for the subsequent settlement was done at about annas two higher than the rate for the current settlement.

5 per cent. Sanitary Bonds were placed at Rs. 117.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady. Without any fluctuations worth reporting.

Davids were placed at Rs. 470 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 435.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,130.

Laxmi Cotton were in demand at Rs. 1,160 for cash.

Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 222½ and Crescent at Rs. 211-4-0.

Centrals were quiet at Rs. 1,860.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,477-8-0.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,555, at the close, though a few transactions were reported at Rs. 1,560.

Amritsar Patty Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 146.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 1,045.

Bank of India shares stood steady at Rs. 65.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 575.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 77 and Deferred were placed at Rs. 135.

Port Canning improved to Rs. 840.

Bombay Electric Tram Co. Ordinary shares were in spirited demand at Rs. 222.

COTTON.

Changes in the American markets were slight, futures being 1 to 3 points lower. Spot cotton in New Orleans was, however, 1-8 down and the tone was quiet. Sales of spot cotton in Liverpool again reached 12,000 bales, and there was some buying of new crop months by the Continent. There is nothing in the aspect of the market at present to warrant a decline, and any favourable circumstance is likely to cause an advance.

The tone of the local market on opening was steadier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 291 and for fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 242. There has been a better enquiry during the day, and this afternoon the buying was general, with the result that prices improved about Rs. 2. At the close the market is steady and good Broach is quoted Rs. 292½ to Rs. 293. Fine Khamgaon Akola March is Rs. 243-44 and fine Bengal March Rs. 216.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals		215	206		Ready.
M.G. Bengals		215	206		Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab		211	202		Ready.
M.G. Khandesh		224	215		Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha		277			Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		273			Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl		263			Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		256			Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		242			Ready.
M.G. Amraoti		244			Ready.
M.G. Broach.		299			Mar. 25th.
do.				291	15-25
M.G. Muttia		221	206		Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone		Easy.
Estimated Sales		10,000
Total Imports		11,000
Months.	To-day's price.	
J. F.	6.72	— 4
F. M.	6.72	„ 4
M. A.	6.74	„ 4
A. M.	6.72	„ 4
M. J.	6.72	„ 4
J. J.	6.68	„ 4
J. A.	6.64	„ 4
A. S.	6.51	„ 3
S. O	6.35	„ 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	8	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	7	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	10	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	8	11	6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	7	11	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	8	15	0	„
Brown Delhi May	8	14	6	R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	57	0	0
Mughi	53	0	0
Black Kutni J.F.	45	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is easier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	0	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	10	3	0 B. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending up to yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	20,984 Bales
Wheat	12,517 Cwts.
Linseed	3,359 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,633 „
Gingelyseed	9,728 „
Poppyseed	nil. „
Groundnuts	12'258 „
Castorseed	8'062 „
Rice	4,905 „
Myrabollams	4,319 „
Cottonseed	26,017 „
Mowraseed	213 „
Gram	146 „
Jowar	5,915 „
Maize	nil. „
Barley	10 „

THE JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Last Sunday a Special General Meeting of the Jain Association of India was held in the Association Hall at Pydhoni under the presidentship of Seth Jivanlal Panalal. It was largely attended by many Jain leaders. Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand read the last year's report, the substance of which is as under:—

The Association has been revived and reconstituted since January 1913 and its rules, also revised. Seven students were given scholarships last year. About Rs. 725 were spent in helping the poor and Rs. 101 sent to the Palitana Flood Disaster Relief Funds. Two public meetings were held under the auspices of the Association: one to wish bon voyage to H. H. Nawab Sahib of Junagad and H. H. Thakore Sahib of Palitana, accompanied by Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S.; and the other to meet Mr. Makanji J. Mehta Bar-at-law. The Association also entered into a lengthy correspondence with the B. B. & C. I. Ry., authorities in connection with the permits to Jain priests for crossing the Railway bridges.

Then Mr. Ratanchand Master addressed the meeting and dwelt on the lines on which the Association should work in future, viz., to help the Conference, to disapprove those views and actions that would split up the Swetamber community to improve the present deplorable conditions of the Jain Charitable and Religious funds, and lastly to increase the Panchayat Fund. He was followed by Mr. Dhadda and Mr. Mehta bar-at-law who both urged the necessity of helping the Conference movement. Then it was moved that the next Conference sessions at Bombay must be assisted by the members of the Association.

The following Managing Committee was then elected for the years 1914 and 1915:—

Mr. Jivanlal Panalal President; Mr. Kalyanchand Shobagchand, Vice-President; Mr Ratanchand T. Master, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vadilal, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Motichand Kapadia, Solicitor; Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, bar-at-law; Mr. Mohanlal D. Desai, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Sulabchandji Dhadda, M.A.; Mr. Subchand Devchand; and Mr. Denkaran Mulji.

Mr. Vadilal Sankalchand and Mr. Naberubhai Choonilal were appointed auditors for the same period.

The chairman then said that the rich and the educated should co-operate with one another in all such movements.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

UNCUT AND HALF-CUT.

The test of the true book-lover is his love of uncut books, writes Mr. Edwin Pugh in "The Bookman." The man who feels no thrill of anticipatory delight as he takes up his paper-knife to prise open the pages of a new volume is lacking in the finer literary senses. The man who prefers the cut book to the uncut book has not the root of the matter in him. But the man who, reading a book that appears to be cut, comes suddenly upon an uncut page: that man is something more or less than human if he does not revile the publisher or the bookbinder, or whoever else is responsible, for such an outrage. For, look you, the uncut page, artfully hidden away among a hundred cut pages, always makes its appearance at the most inopportune moment possible: when one is reading in bed or in some fast-moving vehicle, reading as one walks along or lies ensconced in the best and oldest armchair before a leaping, roaring fire, far from all such practicalities as paper-knives, or even such useful makeshifts as a good stout postcard. There is nothing for it then but that the little finger should come into play, and so the book remains for ever afterward—a horror. No; let us have either cut or uncut, and no miserable hybrid. There were two such hybrids among these seven books under review, and if I do not name them it is only to heap coals of fire upon the heads of the villains responsible.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	R. 1570
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,690
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	19
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P.	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	14%	230
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank	..		
Mercantile Bank	..		
£12 A		16%	£22 1-2
£12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of India £12	Nov. Sep.-Mar.	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	25	640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	485
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	250
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,850
China	Mar-Sep.	50	610
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30	1,410
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	450
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	111 1-4
Currimbhoy	do.	10	225
David	May.-Nov.	20	468 3-4
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	435
Framjee Petit	Apl-Oct.	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	310
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	525
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	96½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	141 1-4
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	85
Jewraj Bhoo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	740
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,170
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,140
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,960
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,800
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	210 1-4
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,010
Phœnix	Jan.-July.	7	162 1-2
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	300
Ripon	do.	Nil	250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,147 1-2
Sun	Oct.	..	102½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,472½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,230
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O. P.	..	Nil	395
		Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	425
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4.80
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Broul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	140
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	20	365
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	200
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	805
New Berar	Oct.	35	535
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	610
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	141
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	120
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4%	113
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	110
Mandra Khom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	37
Sara Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	23½
Sind Light Rys	June-Dec.		140
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug.	6%	580
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	10

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Cock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	Nil	150
Ind India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs 120	August	Nil	10
Bamankus	..	..	2
Backbay Bath	..	2	90
Badham Pile	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Badoda Tram Co.,	..	15	900x-D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	175
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. P.	H. yearly	5%	222
Bombay Ice Manufg.	Mar.-Oct.	20	930
Bombay Flour Mill	..	5	490
Bo. Land and Building	Mar.-Sep.	6%	230
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	270
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	April	30Hyr	25
Central I.M. Co., Ld.	..	..	450
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jan. Sept.	8 30	.. 20
Delhi Flour	..	..	140
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50	..	..	154
India Cement Rs. 100	Dec.	30	
Indian Mercantile In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	..	1½	
Indian Cotton Oil Company O Old 100 New Issue 75	June	7%	105
	..	..	80
	Oct.-July	7%	200
P.....100	July	10%	182
John Roberts & Co.	do.	10%	41
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	..	..	60
Katni Cement Ordy. 80	..	..	110
Pref. 38	..	..	83
Pref. 80	..	..	172
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	July.	12	100
Karrachee Landing Rs.75.	..	..	102
Marcks & Co.,	..	10	80
Marsland Pr. Co., O	..	Nil	60
Marsland Price Co., P.	May.	7%	35
Napier Hotel Co.,	July.	Rs. 3½	490
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs.50	Sept.	20	25
Phillips & Co.,	..	10%	830
Port Canning Co.,	..	45	22
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	Mar.-Au.	..	70
Sirdar Carbic G's Co.	..	Nil	75
Soundy & Co.,	Jan.	..	70½
Tata Iron and Steel Co., O. D. P.	& July.	..	136 158 104
Tata Hydro Electric	..	4%	92
„ „ O. 800	..	7%	210
Thacke. & Co., P. 800	May.	Rs.	71
Telephone Co.,	July.	Rs. 15	428
Treacher & Co	..	..	..

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BRITISH TRADE BOOM.

£60,000,000 RISE IN 1913.

The Board of Trade returns for December and for the whole year 1913 were promptly issued. Contrary to expectation, the exports for December increased by nearly £2,000,000, raising the exports of British goods for the year to the amazing total of £525,461,000, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The high figures are the more remarkable because they followed two years of enormous increase. This is how British exports have moved in the last three years:—

1911	£454,119,000
1912	£437,223,000
1913	£525,461,000

This, in the past 12 months exports have risen by over £38,000,000, compared with 1912, and by over £71,000,000 compared with 1911. As 1912 was a record year there was no general expectation of another record in 1913; and the House of Commons was rather staggered when Mr. Lloyd George, in his Budget statement last April 23, said:—

We have entered upon the most glowing year that British trade has yet seen.

Not even in the old days, when Mr. Gladstone described our commerce as increasing by "leaps and bounds," were such gigantic increases registered; and the [illegible] are the more wonderful and the [illegible]nificant when we remember that [illegible]nt increases are being made in [illegible] of fierce international competition, [illegible] character which did not exist in the days of Gladstone.

To complete the aggregate figures of the past year, the returns show that in 1913, compared with 1912,

Imports rose by £24,493,000 to £769,034,000.
Exports (British goods) rose by £38,238,000 to £525,461,000.
Re-exports of imported goods fell by £2,032,000 to £109,656 000.
Increase in

The aggregate of British imports and exports in the year rose by £60,000,000, to the record figure of £1,404,000,000.

BRITISH TRADE SINCE 1900.

The progress of our trade in the present century is shown at a glance in the following statement:—

Year.	Imports.	British. Exports.	Re-exports of Imported. Goods.	Total.
	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £.
1900	523	291	63	877
1901	522	280	68	870
1902	529	283	66	878
1903	543	291	69	903
1904	551	301	70	922
1905	565	330	78	973
1906	608	376	85	1,069
1907	646	426	92	1,164
1908	593	377	80	1,050
1909	625	378	91	1,094
1910	673	431	104	1,212
1911	680	454	103	1,237
1912	745	437	112	1,344
1913	769	525	110	1,404
Increase in 13 years	246	234	47	527

The aggregate has increased by £527,000,000, or about 60 per cent. British exports have nearly doubled. It is safe to say that in 1900 no authority would have ventured to contemplate the possibility of even one-half as great an increase as has actually taken place. In fact, in 1900 we had those amongst us, as now, who freely predicted financial disaster.

BEST YEAR FOR EMPLOYMENT.

In spite of labour troubles throughout the year, employment has perhaps never been so good before in this country. Certainly, the year is the best for which the Board of Trade have collected official trade union unemployment statistics. We do not yet know the rate for December, but, taking the average of the 11 months, and estimating for December, we arrive at a trade union unemployment rate of only 2 per cent. for the year.

Our net imports for home consumption in 1912 were £633,100,000, and in 1913 £659,300,000. There was a considerable growth in the imports of raw materials and of manufactures, the latter being in many cases the materials of British industry.

As to exports, the chief increase was in manufactured articles (£385,200,000 in 1912 and £411,600,000 in 1913). The total exports were £487,400,000 in 1912, and £525,500,000 last year. Our shipments of manufactured goods (£411,600,000) were far more than our entire exports were worth in 1909. Nearly every category of manufactured exports showed an increase:—

	Rose by
Iron and steel	£5,731,000
Other metals	1,004,000
Electrical goods	1,063,000
Machinery	3,869,000
Cotton goods	4,987,000
Apparel	703,000
Chemicals	976,000
Leather boots, &c.	409,000

On the other hand, the value of woollen exports and of cutlery and hardware fell slightly.

So far no reaction has shown itself. Employment is still good in most trades, although there is slackening here and there, as in cotton. The December returns show increased exports, but the imports dropped by nearly £3,000,000, chiefly owing to a fall in raw cotton. Apart from cotton, there was no very serious fall in raw material imported.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal

ath-room Fittings, etc.,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay 7th Extra Meeting, First race starts at 3-15 p.m.
B. V. R., Annual Training Camp, Santa Cruz.
Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Race-course.
Hockey: Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15.
Bible class for study of Prophecy, at the New Hall Sermon, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 8-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Temperance Meeting, Dr. H. H. Mann's Lecture, 9-15.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 1-30.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40.
League of Mercy, Annual Meeting of the Society, Durbar Room, Town Hall, 6.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Haves V.D. Commanding.

Bombay, January, 29.

38 Parade.—Saturday 31st instant; Nos. 1 & 2 Companies, Gun Drill & Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all Members will make an endeavour to attend this parade so that Detachments can be made up for Sunday Practice.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.
Cyclists will procee ddirect to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki & Caps.

39 Practice.—Sunday 1st February 1914; Nos. 1 & 2 Companies; will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery.

Each company will fire a series of 10 rounds.

Parade at Colaba Station at 9-40 a.m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki & Helmets.

40 Arms Issue of.—Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms & Accoutrements from Head Quarters as early as possible between the hours of 9 a.m. & 4 p.m. on Week days only.

Arms & Accotrements cannot be issued at Headquarters after 12 noon on 5th February 1914.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding.

January 30th.

124—Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

Conveyance.—On Saturday, the 31st January.—Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timing daily (from 2nd to 6th February):—
From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Coys.

125—Parade Service.—There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning, 1st February, at Santa Cruz Camp after parade at 10-30 a.m.

126—Promotions.—The Commandant is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in "D" Company:—
Promoted Lce.-Sergt. No. 5967 Corpl. A. S. Daly.
Promoted Corporal No. 5957 L/Cpl. J. L Pinto.
Appointed Lce.-Corporal No. 7379 Vol. C. T. Rosario.

F. H. JAMES, Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

ADDITION TO THE ZOO.

Three Wild Asses have been presented to the Zoological Collection by H. H. Khan shri Patehdinkhanji, Chief of Manevadar (Kathiawar).

HONOUR FOR A PARSI.

Mr. Pherozeshah C. Lentin has been elected a member of the Textile Institute of Manchester. Mr. Lentin is the second Parsi to be thus honoured.

A FATAL JUMP.

Hussan Bala, a Mahomedan lad, in attempting to jump on a cart-load of rubbish slipped and fell under the wheels. He received fatal injuries to which he succumbed in the J. J. Hospital.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students Brotherhood, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will deliver a lecture on "Seed Capsules of Thoughts" on Saturday the 7th February, at 6 p.m. The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will preside.

RUN OVER BY BULLOCK CART.

Radhibai, an aged Hindu woman met with a fatal accident by being knocked down and run over by a bullock cart, driven by Piarally, along Jail Road, Byculla. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died yesterday.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Aryan Excelsior League was held on Sunday last in the Saraswati Hall of the Aryan Education Society's Schools, Girgaum, when Mr. N. G. Welinkar presided and delivered an address on "United and Individual Social Work."

A NEW CONVEYANCE STAND.

It is notified in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of a public conveyance stand on the portion of Nicol road between Calicut road and Cochin road for public conveyances plying for hire in the City of Bombay.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

It is notified that the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, will re-open at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd of February 1914. The classes will be held at the usual hours in the *second floor of Whiteaway Laidlaw Building*, which has been rented by Government for the College. The fees for the second term, viz. Rs. 40, will be received in the third week of February 1914.

MR N. G. WELINKAR.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a reception will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p. m., to meet Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Welinkar prior to their departure from Bombay to Hyderabad. A presentation from the Brotherhood will be made to Mr. Welinkar on the occasion in recognition of his service to the cause of education.

FIRE IN A HARDWARE SHOP.

A fire broke out on Wednesday night in the shop of Fidaally Gulamali, in Yanjikar Street, which resulted in damage to the extent of Rs. 300 which is covered by insurance.

The fire, it is surmised, was caused by a lighted match being carelessly dropped in a waste paper basket. The flames spread to some paper bundles, near by in which some ironware articles were wrapped up. Luckily the fire was extinguished before much damaged could be caused.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution to the sucessful students of the St. Peter's High School, Mazagon, was held yesterday. The Rev. Father Maxwell, Superior General of S. S. J. E. presided. Mrs. Jennings gave away the prizes. The report read by the Headmaster showed steady progress. The school had at present 65 pupils and last year succeeded in obtaining the full European grant-in-aid from Government.,

The President appealed to the parents to help in increasing the number of pupils and exsorted them on the value of the children being trained under some home influence.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Four attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported one each from the following places: Fort (Southern), Mandvi, Kumbharwada and Sion. There were no cases of small-pox during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 14, as compared with 96 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 94 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 2,060, out of which 49 were found to be plague-stricken, Mandvi sending in 17, the largest number, while Dongri sent 8.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The City's health shows no signs of improvement over the conditions that prevailed during the last few weeks. The death-rate would appear to be steadily rising week after week. The figures of last week are not only higher than the figures of the corresponding week last year, but are higher than the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909 to 1913. There were no less than 672 deaths in the city last week, which gives a death-rate of 36.37 per thousand of the population in Bombay. Though plague is not so virulent now as in past years at this time, still, with the progress of the "plague season," the figure is rising gradually, there having been 17 cases last week. Fevers accounted for over 70 cases in the week, while the toll from tubercular and respiratory diseases was, as usual, very heavy, forming more than one-third of the total death-roll. It is thus apparent that both fevers and tuberculosis are mainly responsible at present for the high mortality rate in the city week after week.

A TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, invites applications for "The Ganesh Balwant Limaye Scholarship" of Rs. 75 per mensem tenable by a candidate who is willing to go to Japan for study of technical subjects. The candidate for the scholarship shall be a graduate of the Bombay University holding the degree of B.Sc. or B.A., with Science as his optional subject, or a holder of the diploma of the Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, who is desirous of prosecuting any branch of technical studies, preference being given to an applicant from the Ranade Industrial and Technical Institute, Poona. He shall also be a Brahmin belonging either to the Chitpawan, the Karada, the Devrukha or the Deshastha sub-section of the Maharashtra Brahmins and shall be a *bona fide* resident of the Bombay Presidency. The scholarship is tenable for three years.

The applications should reach the Director of Public Instruction on or before the 31st May, 1914.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS ON ROAD.

A Mahomedan, aged about thirty years, was found lying unconscious on the Parel Road, and to all appearances it seemed as if he had been run over by some vehicle. The discovery was made by Police Inspector Shaw while on his rounds, and the man was immediately sent to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a very critical condition.

A few huors after this mysterious discovery, Mr. G. Adolf Schlechtendahl, a resident of Colaba, went to the Police Station along with his motor driver Ahmed Vajir, and reported that while returning home that evening in his car from Dadar the driver had run over some black object which was lying on the road. Apart from this statement there is no other clue to show under what circumstances the man was run over.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday 31st January.)

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Dalmatia, 10-7; Forfeit, 9-3; Smirk, 8-10; Master Delaval, 8-1; North, 7-7; Adelaide, II, 7-7; Beroll, 7-3; Seigneurie, 7-1; Lady R. 6-13; Mordialloc, 6-2; Lord Robert, 6-0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 9lbs.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Abdul Malik, 10-4; Nakib, 9-5; Thank You, 9-2; Tajilmulook, 8-11; Beyrut, 8-10; Sir Visto, 8-9; Sir Knight 8-8; Terror, 8-0; Regent, 8-0; Rozelmulook, 7-13; Sparrow Hawk, 7-12; Hoosam-el-mulook, 7-11; Sunspot, 7-7; Trustee, 7-3; Young Salanic, 7-0; Shawcutt, 6-12.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Abdul Malik, 10-6; Baloz, 9-5; Pendil, 9-2; Young Majub, 9-0; Zaki Pasha, 8-11; Chechan, 8-1; Zinfandel, 8-1; Electric, 8-1; Zoolphokarr, 7-13; Master Bill, 7-12; Galiard, 7-10; Zuheir, 7-10; Malster, 7-9; Raspberry, 7-7.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7lbs.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 29.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Dalmatia 10-7, Forfeit 9-3, Adelaide II 7-7, Beroll 7-3, Lady R. 6-13, Mordialloc 6-2.

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Nakib 9-12, Tajilmulook 9-4, Beyrut 9-3, Sir Visto 9-2, Sir Knight 9-1, Terror 8-7, Regent 8-7, Rozelmulook 8-6, Hoosam-el-mulook 8-4, Sunspot 8-0, Trustee 7-10, Shawcutt 7-5.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 7 lbs.

THE DADAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Abdul Malik 10-6, Baloz 9-5, Pendil 9-2, Young Majub 9-0, Chechan 8-1, Zinfandel 8-1, Electric 8-1, Zoolphokarr 7-13, Master Bill 7-12, Galiard 7-10, Zuheir 7-10, Malster 7-9, Raspberry 7-7.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Talisman, Bin Rashid, Night Hawk, Louvre, Tuba, Malacca, Thorium, Continental, Aromatic, Balkan Prince, Nawabzada, Faleh Khan, Heliograph, Minimax, Shanghai, Rejh Allah, Golden Gate.

DIVISION II.

Ranjit, Stable Boy, Burjes, Engine, Partner, George V, Sir Tabib, Navigator, Long Silk, Sir Peter, Khailan, Rising Dawn, Arrem, Jeman Pasha, Excelsior, Magic, Red Flag.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Afreen, Hercules, Sayaar, Navigator, Nainava, Crescent, Conspirator, Meteor, Arabian Consul, Progress, Chaser, Decoration, Night Hawk, Sayel, Vindication, Prince Orion, Nayel Pasha.

DIVISION II.

Maurice, Stable Boy, Hongkong, Houzan, Columbus, Vudhia, Yama, Monitor, Mishari, Guldasta, Fareed Beg, Ace of Hearts, Black Sea, Pepul, Faleh Khan, Jemadar, Ambassador Present.

ADDITIONAL RACE,

Eight Extra Meeting, (On Saturday 7th February.)

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; Second Rs. 300; Third Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. Distance—6 furlongs.

ENTRY.

Rs. 10 to close 4 p.m. Monday, 2nd February, with Rs. 5 more if not struck out before 4 p.m. Thursday, 5th February, 1914.

Handicap will be published by 8 a.m. on Thursday 5th Februay, at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A GOOD RUN.

A field of 45 met the Master yesterday, at the Kennels, among whom were Mrs. W. L. Graham, Mrs. Moore, and General Gorringe.

A start was made as soon as it was light enough, in the direction of Wakola. Arriving at the Market gardens, the Master drew along them. Hounds came out feathering to a line, over which they circled mute for a while, but eventually got fresh scent, which was taken up with a ringing chorus by all the pack, as they sped along the melon ground towards the railway. Over this they hunted with great dash, and passing General Gorringe's camp, near the cross roads, prevented the jack getting nearer the railway. They pushed him across the bunds, and out into the melon ground, to Sahar Hill, which they tapped going at a fine pace. Reaching the top of the Hill, the field saw the pack racing along with undiminished speed across the bunds below, making the early morning air ring with their melody. Crossing the end of the melon ground they bustled their jack past Sahar Village, and leaving Chackla on the left, came to the back-water, where the pack checked. The water here was deep, but the jack took to it and swam across, with the pack a short distance in his wake. This enabled the pack to run clean away from the field who had to make for a place lower down the stream for a crossing.

The Vihar Road being just beyond enabled the field to make up some distance and to join the pack in the Powai Valley. After crossing the intervening stony hill, the jack tried to shake off his pursuers by cutting through the thick woods on the far side of the valley, and those who were wise took the cut round by the path.

The pack bustled their quarry along the grass valley, but could not catch him up before he reached the hills above the Powai Lake, where he managed to save his brush.

It was an excellent run, the jack making the pack put on some considerable speed, and in spite of their being nearly on him at one point of the run, he managed to draw away from them. Hounds hunted with great vigour, the whole length of the run, giving tongue most enthusiastically, and it was a great pity they did not get blood.

Sunday's meet is at Sahar Hill.

Mr. Sanders goes on leave shortly and will be succeeded as Commissioner of Mandalay by Colonel Aplin.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING DAY.

(Specially reported for "The Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW Jan. 29.

There was a very large assembly on the course to witness the opening day's racing. All the arrangements were quite in keeping with the traditions of this popular fixture. There was a full card of seven events out of which was witnessed excellent racing, the handicapper having brought his fields well together. The Royal Artillery and members of the Indian Civil Service were "At Home" and the Royal Fusiliers band provided the musical programme.

FORT RACE. Distance 5 furlongs:—
Sirdar Jewan Singh's HOPSCOTCH 9-3, Quinn 1
Col. Mussendens' GILLE FLOWER 9-0, Sampson 2
Mr. Rosco's RUMINANT 9-4, Trahan ... 3
Also Ran:—Miss Zena 9-0, Moonstone 9-4.

Betting:—Five to two on Hopscotch, sixes against Gille Flower and Miss Zena, tens others.

The Race:—Hopscotch early came in front, won easily by half a length, one length between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 5 on winner and six and eight for places on five rupee tickets.

OPEN PONY CHASE. Distance 2 miles:—
Col. Desaraj Urs' MOLLY D 11-10, Captain Kenworthy 1
Col. Koes' LATE NIGHT 11-12, Mr. Thursby 2
Mr. Alexs' ORMLEY 8-7, (cd 8-8) Hayes. 3
Also Ran:—Adalina 9-0, (fell), Alibi 8-13.

Betting:—Evens Molly, D, five to two against Ormley, four Late Night, tens others.

The Race:—Ormley took the lead closely attended by Alibi, Molly D and Adalina, and at the fourth fence Alibi ran out and four fields from home Adalina held a slight lead but fell at the last fence and in the run home Molly D won by a length, half a length between second and third.

Time:—4 minutes 8 1/5 seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 11 for the win and Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 for places.

STEWARD'S CUP. Distance 1 mile:—
Koer Sahib of Patiala's HAMARA 10-7, W. Southall 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' FIVE CROWN, 10-5, Ruiz 2
Capt. Meynell's SILVER MEMORY, 7-0, Smythe 3
Man Mohan's LADY SPRING 6-13, Melsom 4
Also Ran:—Rococo 9-0, Menes 7-13, Red Lucifer 7-6, Lark Lodge, 7-3, Highland Maid 6-10.

Betting:—Six to four against Five Crown. twos Hamara, fives Silver Memory and Rococo, tens the rest.

The Race:—Lady Spring and Highland Maid forced the pace from the start then the field closed up at quarter mile where Five Crown came to the front but Hamara caught up in front of the stand and won by a head, one length between second and third, and a short head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 7, 7, and 9 for places.

CALCUTTA STEEPLE CHASE. Distance 3 miles:—
Capt. Astor's SIDEBROOKE 12-7, Capt. Hilliard 1
Capt. Kenworthy's SHOLTO 11-7, Owner. 2
Mr. Fagan's TERRA FIRMA 9-12, Northmore 3
Also Ran:—Simson 11-11, (Refused) Waiter 9-8 (Fell).

Betting:—Five to four on Sidbrooke, two against Sholto, fives Simson and Waiter, eights Terra Firma.

The Race:—Waiter and Terra Firma were in the lead till the former fell at the fence near where they started and in the meanwhile Simson had refused. Sidbrooke came to the front at the six furlongs and won by ten lengths, same distance between second and third.

Time:—6 minutes and 8 seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 10 for the win and Rs. 7 and Rs. 7 for places.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP. Distance six furlongs:—
Sirdar Jewen Singh's HYRIM 9-3, Quinn. 1
Mr. Rossco's RUPERT II 8-10, Ruiz 2
Messrs. Lion and Skinner's BRANDY II 7-10, A Hoyt and Major Ikbal Mohomed Khan's SALISBURY 7-0, (cd 7-4), Andrews 3
Also Ran:—Mafush 9-11, Hachal 9-9, Meazer 9-8, Nizam-ul-Mulk 9-7, The Count 9-2, Yanasib 8-3, Farchand 8-0, Financier 7-11, Monty 7-11, Prince Charlie 7-9 (cd 7-10) Duhallow 7-9, St. Hilarion 7-7 (cd 7-12).

Betting:—Two against Nizam-ul-Mulk, four Rupert, sixes Hyrim, Brandy Prince Charlie, Duhallow; tens and fifteens the rest.

The Race:—They were sent away on excellent terms after some delay at the post, and they raced in a bunch to quite near home, where Hyrim and Rupert drew out and the former won by a head, while Brandy coming with a late run made a dead heat with Salisbury for the third place, three quarter lengths from second.

Time:—1 minute 23 1/5 seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 58 for the win and Rs. 12, 12, 17 and 8 for places.

JEHANGIRABAD PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs:—
Mr. Rennell's FIRST CHANCE 8-7, Andrews 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's KINDLY LIGHT 9-0, Northmore 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's BIRTHDAY, 9-2, Quinn 3
Mr. Burjorjee's BLUE DUCK 10-5, Murdison 4
Also Ran:—Amalgam 9-4, Kiora 8-10, Lady Laragen 8-6, Miller's Daughter 7-7, Princes Royal 7-1, Melody 6-9.

Betting:—Evens Kiora, five to two against Birthday, threes Blue Duck and Amalgam, sixes Kindly Light, tens the rest.

The Race:—First Chance came to the front at the half-way and though challenged at the finish won by a neck, half length between second and third and a short head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 3 4/5 seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 31, 11, and 9 for places. (There was no ticket for win).

PRODUCE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs:—
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAJOR GENERAL 10-7, Quinn *1
Mr. Sattars' ISMALIA 8-3, A Hoyt..... *1
Koer Saheb of Patiala's VIGOUR 10-3, Andrews 3
Thakur Sripal Singh's HARD CASH 11-3, Luckman 4
*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—House-Maid 11-1, Crowbar 10-10, Common 10-2, Merbani 8-12, Maximum 8-10.

Betting:—Twos against each Major General and Ismalia, sixes Hard Cash, House-Maid, Crowbar; twelves the rest.

The Race:—This was run in the dark and it was only when the horses came into the straight it was seen Major General was leading and just in front of the stand Ismailia came up and dead heated. One and half length, and one length between dead heaters and third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 18⅘ seconds.

Totes paid Rs. 7 each for the dead-heaters and Rs. 7, 7 and 26 for places.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

LATEST BETTING QUOTATIONS.

The following are the betting quotations on the Civil Service Cup Race:—Three to one Kiora, fives Sahane, sevens Alice and Maud, eights Village Girl. Token, Winnie R, Fortimo; tens Maori King, Hopscotch, twelves Beryl, Sidonia and Forceful; and twenties Ormy, Shamrock, Lady Honour, Moonray and Southern Cross.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

GARRISON INTER-COMPANY TO RNAMENT.

"E" (CYCLIST) COMPANY, B.V.R. (1)
BEAT "F" COMPANY, B.V.R., (0).

The best game witnessed so far in the Garrison Tournament was played last evening between the Cyclists and "F" Company, composed largely of the Medical College team. As was expected a very close game resulted in the Cyclists obtaining the verdict by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. "E" Company consist mostly of players well known to local hockey circles, but are suffering for want of training and do not appear to have a perfect understanding as yet, which is particularly noticeable among their forwards. James and George at back are a very sound pair but Vardon at half is decidedly weak. The forwards are all fast, but their shooting can be termed anything but good.

For "F" Company Easdon was always to be seen working hard for his side in the front rank with nobody else to be of much assistance to him. Sweency, Wylde and Evans in the defence played a strong game, particularly the latter, who repeatedly robbed the opposing forwards of what seemed from a spectator's point of view to be certain goals. Turner in goal defended well, being given no chance of stopping the goal scored against him.

From he opening bully the Cyclists forwards ran down on their left but met with a sturdy defence. The "F" Company then pressed for a short period, but could not get into the shooting area. The Cyclists took up the running and tried to come in from both wings but were successfully beaten back. Several corners were forced, but nothing resulted from them. Both Templeton and Hildreth later lost golden chances of scoring by shooting wide when they were left with only Turner to beat. The first half hour closed without any score.

Early in the second period the Cyclists got into their opponents circle, but failed to finish well, Templeton, Lynn and Crammer each in turn neglecting to take advantage of openings offered them. The Cyclists were then driven back for a few minutes when Hildreth accepting a pass from his half carried the ball down the wing and scored the only goal of the game for his side.

Both sides then pressed in turn but no further scoring was registered. The game thus ended in favour of the Cyclists by one goal to "F" Company's nil.

JUNIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

A meeting of representatives of teams in the Junior Hockey Tournament will be held at the above school to-day at 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES BEAT VICTORIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.

New South Wales defeated Victoria in a cricket match by an innings and 32 runs, the scores being 675 for New South Wales and 332 and 311 for Victoria respectively. Kelleway scored 138 and Macartney 201 for South Wales, who thus win the Sheffield shield.

ATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Haji Usuf Sabanis at Colaba. A large number of the members of the Association was assembled, prominent among whom were, Mrs. Dilshed Begund, Lady Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mrs. Hamed, Mrs. and Miss Godraj, Mrs. Naoroji Padmanji, Mrs. R. B. Rustamji Jijibhoy and Miss Wilson.

The interest of the evening was a lecture by Miss Wilson, principal of the L. B. M. High School, Girgaum, on Dr. Robert Bridges, the Port-Laureate.

Miss Wilson's address was interspersed with selected readings from the poet's works. Miss Wilson at the conclusion expressed a hope that some Indian lady would come forward and read a paper on one of the great Indian poets.

Miss Khursedji who moved the vote of thanks to the lecturer heartily supported the suggestion.

At the conclusion of the lecture after pertaking refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS AT POONA,

A meeting of the citizens of Poona took place on Tuesday evening at the residence of Prof. Bhate under the Presidency of Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, to make necessary arrangements for the holding of the next Provincial Social Conference at Poona. About 50 ladies and gentlemen attended. Those present included Dr. Mann, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Rao Bahadur Marathe, Rao Bahadur Deshapande, several professors of the Fergusson College. Dr. Gokhle, Dr. Shikhare and a few pleaders. Mr. G. K. Devadhar who was one of the signatories to the invitation, explained the circumstances under which an invitation was given by him to the Provincial Social Conference last year in April at Ahmedabad on behalf of Poona at which this year's Conference would be held after consulting Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Prof. Bhate, Principal Paranjpe and others. He then detailed the various arrangements that were required to be made and how it was necessary for Poona to make the session a real success. Several resolutions were passed appointing a Reception Committee consisting of representatives for Poona, Bombay and other places in the Presidency and the Central Provinces and Berars with Prof. Bhate as working secretary and Prof. Sahasrabudhe and Mr. Deole of the Servants of India Society, as secretaries. It was decided to hold the Conference in the month of May. One of the resolutions required the members of the Reception Committee and the delegates to the Conference to declare their acceptance of certain basic principles of Social Reform.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

The standing crops were generally in good condition except in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur where they were withering for want of moisture. They were slightly damaged by frost in parts of Sukkur and by rats in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Thar and Parkar. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of food grains were generally steady except in Sind where they were rising. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	20 to 41
Gujarat	21 to 42
Konkan	22 to 35
Deccan	34 to 46
Karnatak	32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th January were 459 in Sholapur and 1,025 in Satara.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

LIST OF CO-OPTED MEMBERS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India has appointed on the Commission the following officers as Assistant Commissioners to represent the services or departments specified against their names during its session in Bombay:—

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department (Police Imperial).

Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukhaudas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat (Police Provincial).

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Registration (Registration).

Mr. Venkanna Hosabnaik Gonehalli, Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan (Agriculture).

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari (Salt and Excise).

Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay (Factory and Boiler Inspection Departments).

Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, S.D. (Educational Service, Imperial).

Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College (Educational Service, Provincial, Collegiate Branch).

Mr. Vinayak Babaji Joshi, Principal, Training College, Dharwar (Educational Service, Provincial, General Branch).

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Hudson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Dharwar (I. M. S.).

Captain H. A. Lafond, I.S.M.D., on His Excellency the Governor's establishment (Subordinate Medical).

Mr. Darabshah Edalji Kothavala, L. M. & S., Broach (Civil Assistant Surgeons).

Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, C.D. (P. W. D. Imperial).

Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, B.Sc., L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Kolaba District (P. W. D., Provincial).

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat (Forest Imperial).

Mr. V. d'Paul Rebeiro, L.C.E., Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kolaba (Forest Provincial).

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Reserve Fund	„	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

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DEPOSITS: 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progress for the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April „	„	24,77,000
31st July „	„	52,35,000
31st December „	„	1,04,00,000

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45	43-14

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
The Drink Evil in Western India	6
Anarchy in South Africa	6
Day by Day	6
Foreign Cables.	
S. African Deportation	7
South African Enquiry	7
Russian Armaments Works	7
Japan and Mexico	7
Revolution in Haiti	7
Other Cables	7
Indian Telegrams.	
Sensational Trial at Sadra	8
Rangoon Lottery Case	8
Governor's Tour	8
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
Bombay and Provincial.	
Bombay Government Gazette	3
Education in Bombay	10
Seva Sadan Society	10
Bombay City & Suburbs	5
Bombay Presidency	5
General News	
Trinity College of Music London	3
British Trade Boom	4
All-India News in Brief	8
Subterranean Moscow	11
The Prisoner of the Vatican	11
To-day's Menu	11
Legal News.	
High Court Cases	9
The Cause List	9
Police Court Cases	9
Commercial	4
Shipping & Weather	3
Sporting News.	
Bombay Races	5
Lucknow Races	5
Hockey in Bombay	5
Bombay Hunt	5
Other Sporting News	5
Illustrations.	
A La Scala Star	8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Jan. 30.

THE DRINK EVIL IN WESTERN INDIA.

There are no series of reports issued by Government which are, to the real well-wishers of India, more disheartening than those of the Excise Departments. It is the same in all the provinces. Everywhere is the same story of increasing revenue,—and increasing consumption of intoxicating liquor. For a long time it was the custom to deny the fact, and to attribute the growth in the revenue and in the apparent consumption to the detection and prevention of illicit production of liquor. With the increased efficiency of the preventive service, that plea has had to be given up. But still the annual increase goes on,—increase in revenue and nearly always increase in consumption. So far has this gone that in some provinces, and notably in the Punjab, the authorities have taken alarm, have proclaimed abroad their concern for the increasing drunkenness among the people, have encouraged the hitherto despised and ridiculed temperance movements, and have taken steps,—always, however, short of those which would be really effective,—to check the continuous growth of drunkenness among the population. In Bombay, official concern has never reached this point. Up to the present the increase in consumption has been continuous. Almost everyone who has seen its effects has raised his voice against it. But it has never caused serious official action to be taken, except in the direction of some slight reorganisation of the trade in drink, which, while good in itself, has not seriously touched the problem.

In the Report before us of Excise Administration in Bombay for 1912-13, the effect of these minor administrative reforms has probably reached its maximum, and is good so far as it goes. The revenue from country spirit in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1912-13 was over one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees, an increase of nearly six lakhs over the previous year, and this was obtained on a *decreased* consumption of sixty-five thousand proof gallons. This is cited as an illustration of the successful application of the acknowledged policy of making an increased revenue and a diminished consumption. In order to do this the practice of selling licenses for the sale of liquor by auction has been abandoned. So far this is good. The actual rate of duty on the liquor has been raised. So far this is also good. The number of licenses for the sale of country spirit has been reduced by thirty-four on a total of a little over two thousand during the year. So far too that is good. But when one compares the slight decrease in consumption in 1912-13 with the enormous increases in recent years, and when one feels, as we do feel, that the beneficial effect of these recent administrative changes has reached or almost reached its limit, the figures do not give us much cause for ceasing to be anxious. In fact we think that there is no point in which non-official students of the Indian Excise system are more agreed than on this,—that the Excise revenue will increase, the liquor consumption will increase, and the amount of drunkenness will increase, so long as the authority which collects the revenue is the same as that which licenses the liquor shops and organises the sale of liquor. We own that a somewhat new spirit has come into the heads of the Excise Departments in recent years. Ten years ago the fact that revenue considerations were paramount was brutally acknowledged, in private at any rate, by the highest in the service. Now this is no longer the case, and it is always suggested that the administrative changes to which we have referred above will produce a reduction in consumption, with an increase in revenue which will satisfy the Excise Department and the temperance reformers at the same time. And the present year is quoted as an illustration in this direction. We are delighted at the change in so far as it is a real one. But we are not sanguine as to its continuance.

Apart from the fundamental difference between all non-official critics of the administration of the sale of liquor, and the Government official apologists, there are a vast number of features in the conduct of the licensing of the sale of liquor which are open to criticism, and by modifying which the amount of drunkenness could be reduced at once. The liquor shops are still, in defiance of the policy of Government, placed in prominent places, near mills, on the main roads from workshops and the like, where people to whom drink is a temptation can hardly help being tempted. There is still a very great hesitation about reducing hours of sale, though the attitude of the authorities is much more open to conviction than it used to be. There is still a great hesitation to consult local opinion, even through the official advisory committees, several of which have not met for three years. There is still the idea prevalent that the remedy for illicit distillation is to open a liquor shop (as at Ghoda in the Poona district), instead of a more efficient preventive service. There is still little done in the way of closing shops on special days of debauchery and riot, like the *Holi*, with which drink is inseparably connected. All these palliatives of a great and growing evil would be welcomed, but they must be recognised as palliatives and palliatives only. Until the control of the licensing and sale is taken from the hands of those whose position is that of collectors of revenue, and whose future depends on the amount of revenue they collect, and placed in the hands either of a semi-judicial or of a popular body,—till then we are confident,—and nearly all students of the subject agree on this,—that no real check in the advance of the liquor evil will take place in Western India.

ANARCHY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is not surprising that the sudden and secret deportation of South African Labour leaders to England has created "a great stir" in the United Kingdom. It could hardly do less. When the Colonies of South Africa were given self-government in a spirit of unexampled generosity by the British Parliament it was not anticipated by the majority of people that they would use their independence to destroy the elementary rights of British citizenship. Even the Government of India, with the arbitrary powers it possesses under Regulation III of 1818, did not go so far as actually to deport people for suspected sedition; it removed them from the scene of their supposed dangerous activities and confined them in fortresses or prisons within the territories of British India. The Government of South Africa is second only to that of the Tsar or His Majesty of Cabul in the arbitrariness of its action,—which is directed not against anyone contemplating the waging of war against the State in its executive capacity, but a bloodless struggle against the State in its capacity of employer,—for we confess to being entirely sceptical in regard to the sensational predictions of revolt and "red ruin," under cover of which the Union Government carried out its recent suppression of the strikes with Martial Law. As to that, it has yet to justify itself in the eyes of the Empire, and though it may get its Act of Indemnity from its Parliament, we doubt whether it will ever be able to do the former. It is becoming increasingly clear that General Botha and his Ministers have, as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald says, entered upon a campaign against Trades Unionism, which they hope to suppress once and for all by Martial Law and Deportation. This is a vain delusion, and is only calculated to produce in the end a revolution of a very real character, though they may be successful for the time being. They will be successful because the dominant party in South Africa at the present moment, from an electoral point of view, consists principally of conservative and ignorant Boer farmers, in whom the spirit of Krugerism and a general antipathy to the white labouring population of the towns still lives. And with this force at its back and the great and immensely powerful employers of the Rand at its side, the Union Government may perhaps ignore the vehement protests of press and platform in England. But they will live to learn the lesson of their folly and short-sightedness.

In the meanwhile, however, as in the case of its treatment of the Indians, the Union Government will discover that it is raising issues which cannot be settled entirely within its own borders, or exclusively by its own voice. The granting of freedom involves the exercise and practice of freedom, and it is already significant that Reuter tells us that the British press is unanimous in recognising that this latest exploit of the Botha Government "raises the gravest issues affecting British citizenship throughout the Empire." Unless the self-governing Dominions are prepared to recognise certain broad principles of freedom they cannot maintain their place in the Empire, and we do not think any of them are yet able or willing to cut the painter. This deportation of troublesome people from one part of the Empire to another, without due process of law, and in defiance of law, is intolerable; both in that it invades the common rights of citizenship throughout the Empire, and that it assumes a right on the part of the Colonies to make the Mother Country a dumping ground for their undesirables. Both are legitimate grounds for protest by the Imperial Government, and we shall be surprised if the Colonial Office is not ultimately forced by the pressure of public opinion to take definite action in the matter. Lord Gladstone, we suppose, cannot be held personally responsible. He is bound to act on the advice of his Ministers. But that would not prevent a really strong Governor from putting a brake on the impetuous course of a rash Ministry which is evidently intoxicated with the apparent success of its own violence; and it may be that his recall would have a beneficial effect. But the Imperial Government has another weapon in its armoury,—to use Lord Morley's phrase,—and it can, if it chooses, put the Union Government in an *impasse* by refusing the King's assent to an Act of Indemnity, if such an act is passed. And it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it may have to adopt, or threaten to adopt, this course; for it is not to be supposed that people at Home will now want to make such a fetich of the inalienable right of a self-governing Dominion to do what it likes with British citizens,—when the pinch of the shoe is felt so much nearer home.

DAY BY DAY.

Flooding the Alexandra Dock.

An interesting ceremony of an informal nature was performed yesterday afternoon at the Alexandra Dock, when Mrs. Sprott, the wife of the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Port Trust, very gracefully opened the hydraulic sluice and permitted the tidal waters to enter the Dock. In view of the big official opening ceremony by the Viceroy in March too much prominence could not be given to this important function, which, however, was largely attended by the Port Trustees, their friends, and a number of the staff.

The Haiti Revolution.

Revolutions in Haiti, like earthquakes in Japan, are no novel experience in the annals of the island. Ever since Columbus discovered it in 1492, Haiti has been subject to periodical and fitful outbursts of insurrection and revolution on the part of its mixed population. Since the beginning of the 9th century Haiti has seen more than a dozen revolutions which have diverted the course of its history. In 1795 France acquired from Spain the title to the entire island, but in 1803 was only too glad to evacuate the country owing to native insurrections. Haiti declared its independence in 1804 under Dessalines, but he was too blood-thirsty and was assassinated in 1806. Civil war, complicated by interference from Spain, prevailed in the island till 1822, when General Boyer by raising an insurrection succeeded in throwing off the Spanish yoke and becoming master of the whole of Haiti. He held the presidency of the island till 1843, when he was driven from the island by a revolution.

The Last Revolution.

In 1844 the people at the eastern end of the island asserted their independence and proclaimed the Republic of San Domingo. Meanwhile in Haiti revolution followed revolution and president succeeded president in rapid succession. Some sort of order was established in 1894 under Soulouque who proclaimed himself emperor. After a reign of nine years he was deposed and exiled and a mulatto succeeded him as president. This person was driven out by an insurrection in 1867. From this time till 1904, Haiti witnessed a number of similar domestic upheavals. In 1907 and 1908 there was a strong conspiracy against the established authorities, which in spite of numerous executions of the rebel leaders succeeded in overthrowing the Government and occupying the Capital, Port-au-Prince. General Simon, who led the revolution, proclaimed himself as president and since then Haiti has not been violently disturbed, though other presidents have come to hold the reins of authority. Now, however, report comes of a fresh outbreak.

Judicial Administration in Hyderabad.

We learn that His Highness the Nizam has recently made a close inquiry into several branches of his adminisration, notably the judicial and the police. The Nizam, it is reported, has decided upon a thorough overhauling of these branches, and with this view he has just issued an important *Jarida*, practically giving the judicial service of the State a new constitution. In the old days the authorities of the Hyderabad State could hardly claim to have been guided by any recognised principle in the selection of the judiciary, and all sorts and condition of men,—most of them without any vestige of legal training,—were admitted haphazard into the judicial service. The effect of such recruitment on the administration of justice can easily be imagined, and in course of time the subordinate judiciary of the State came to be suspected, and known, as ignorant, venal and corrupt. Such a state of affairs could not, of course, escape the notice of the late Nizam who was able to introduce several reforms into the judicial administration. Laws were codified after British models, justice was made easier of access to the poor, and care was exercised in the selection of munsiffs.

Recent Reforms.

At the same time, though much was done in the way of improvement, much remained to be done. The present Nizam has started the work of reform from the root, and has made it an essential condition of eligibility to the service that every candidate in future must be either a graduate in law of an Indian University or have passed the Judicial Test 1st grade or Pleadership Examination in the 1st class or have been a practising pleader of at least five years' standing. Further, no one is in future to be appointed as a Sessions Judge unless he has been a District Judge for six years or a practising pleader for at least ten years. The highest judicial tribunal in the State is the High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. With the exception of a Hindu Judge, Rai Balmukand, all the Judges are members of the English Bar. About a year ago, some important changes were carried out in the High Court. The salaries of the Judges were raised from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,800 and that of the Chief Justice to Rs. 2,500. The position of the Chief Justice is, as elsewhere, a most responsible and onerous one, the efficiency of the judicial administration depending not only on his ability and acumen as a Judge, but on his integrity and influence as the chief controlling officer of the judicial department. The present Chief Justice was appointed just over a year ago, and is reputed to be a sound and independent lawyer, and above class or sectarian prejudice,—a desideratum in a high official in Hyderabad. In connection with the Hyderabad High Court we learn that it is to be housed in a new building on the banks of the river Musi adjacent to the Amin Bagh. The building, when completed, is expected to add to the architectural beauty of the Nizam's capital.

The P. and O. Fleet.

In reference to Reuter's telegram yesterday that the P. and O. Company have told two of their steamers "to buyers in Bombay," we understand that the Arab Steamers Company have bought the Palawan and the Sumatra for the pilgrim traffic to Jeddah. The Palawan is expected here next month and the Sumatra in March. Both vessels were built about eighteen years ago, the former in Greenock and the latter in Glasgow, and have a gross tonnage of 5,600. The ships of the Khiva type referred to as intended to replace those sold will, it is believed, run from Home ports to Calcutta and the Far East. With regard to the Kaisar-i-Hind, 14,000 tons, it is stated she is to be employed on the mail service to Bombay and will arrive here in a few months.

Sea Voyage Among the Bhatias.

In spite of the strong feeling prevailing among orthodox Bhatias against members of the community proceeding to Europe, as evidenced by the recent split reported in this paper, we learn that several Bhatias, including two ladies, are shortly leaving for England. Among these are Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker and Mrs. Thacker, Mr. Laxmidas Ratansi, Mr. Tricumdas G. Khatau and Mrs. Khatau, Mr. Ratansi D. M. Gokaldas and Mr. Madhowji D. M. Gokaldas,—the last two being the nephews of Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokaldas. The example of these gentlemen will doubtless be followed in increasing numbers by the more progressive members of the Bhatias who have set their face against an irrational caste prejudice.

The Poet Laureate.

Miss Wilson, who lectured [illegible] the Poet Laureate before the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association last evening, quoted several remarkable criticisms of Mr. Asquith's choice which, if nothing else, were certainly decided. One journal spoke of him as a pedant, a bit of a crank, as well as a dry-as-dust don. His only claim to originality," it said, "consisted in his prosodical eccentricities, and his rads about pronunciation". "His laborious verse will never warm any imagination. Mr. Kipling has more poetry in his little finger than Mr. Bridges has in his whole body" was the opinion of another critic. But Miss Wilson has much more enthusiasm for the Prime Minister's choice, although "Demeter"—a masque—written in 1895, to which she gave considerable attention, was summed up as follows:—"There are no bad characters in the play"—which is doubtful praise—"and although interesting, it is what one would call dull." Miss Wilson devoted some attention to the study of Dr. Bridges' style, but that he "has shown that English prosody does not depend on the number of syllables in a line, but on the number of stresses", is saddling the poet-laureate with more than his due, for greater men than Dr. Bridges have established that.

The Final Estimate.

Miss Wilson's final estimate was that as a whole, Dr. Bridges' writings are characterised by 'Purity, precision and finished language . . . . under a polished surface, lies a depth of feeling and emotion, which is not always apparent at first, but on careful reading often moves one deeply." Miss Wilson thinks Dr. Bridges' retired country life has lent great charm to his verse, and that he is artistically apart from those vigorous modern singers who have turned to account the speech and habits of the market place, the bar and the barrack-room. Every age produces its poets, and we are not so sure whether after all he who will have a right to be described as the poet of this period is one whose muse is of the common things of life rather than the common life.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEE

CONTINUED ABSENCE OF NON-OFFICIALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Select Committee on the Decentralization Bill met to-day and finished the Committee stage of the Bill. Of seven non-official members only two Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and Malik Omar Hyat Khan, attended. The absentees were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Huda, Mr. Rayaninga, Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya and Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Roy.

In view of the continued absence of influential non-official members from the Select Committees, it may be found necessary to revise the regulations governing the attendence of members during the session. The best way to secure it will be to bring back the rules which were in force before the Morley reforms.

Some time ago the Indian Tea Cess Committee offered a prize of Rs. 1,000 for the best comprehensive scheme for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in India. At the half-yearly meeting of the Committee in Calcutta last week it was announced that a large number of papers had been received, and it was unanimously resolved that the prize of Rs. 1,000 should be awarded to Mr. R. J. Oates of Rawalpindi, whose essay was adjudged by the Committee to be the best.

S. AFRICAN DEPORTATION.

SENSATIONAL LABOUR OUTBURSTS.

SUPPRESSION OF TRADE UNIONISM.

LORD GLADSTONE'S CONDUCT.

ARREST OF ENGINEERS' SOCIETY OFFICIALS.

GRAVE ISSUES AT STAKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The sudden and secret deportation of ten South African Labour leaders to England has created a great stir. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking at the Labour Conference in Glasgow, in an impassioned speech, moved a resolution protesting against the suppression of Trade Unionism in South Africa. He insisted that a searching enquiry be made into Lord Gladstone's conduct, so that future Governors of the Dominions would not follow his example.

Mr. Keir Hardie pointed out that an Indemnity Act required the King's signature and that Lord Gladstone had the power to refuse to sign it till he had sent it Home for consideration. The motion was adopted; also an amendment demanding the recall of Lord Gladstone.

ALL OFFICIALS ARRESTED AND BOOKS AND FUND CONFISCATED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Brownlie, Chairman of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society, announced that all their officials in South Africa had been arrested and their books and funds confiscated. They were not able to cable funds to South Africa for fear of their confiscation.

MR. HARCOURT'S REFUSAL TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

Mr. Harcourt had refused to receive the deputation saying that the matter was solely within the competence of the Union Government, but he had promised to obtain particulars from Lord Gladstone.

Mr. Brownlie declared he was not satisfied with the answer and intended to get satisfaction.

ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ISSUES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The deportation of the South African Labour leaders has aroused a tremendous sensation in England, the Press unanomously recognising that it raises the gravest issues affecting British citizenship throughout the Empire.

SERIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT FEARED.

The principal English newspapers recognise that the deportation of the South African labour leaders raises in an acute form the powers of the Dominion Government and may lead to a serious constitutional conflict between the Imperial and Union Parliaments.

It is argued that whereas the decision of the Imperial Parliament is above law, that of a Colonial Parliament, which is derived by statute from the Imperial Parliament, is subject to Courts of Law.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT DISCLOSURE.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 29.

The authorities took the most elaborate precautions to prevent the disclosure of their plans for the removal of the Labour leaders. The news leaked out through a civilian hearing the inmates of a prison van, which pulled up at the Doornfontein station after midnight, singing the labour song, "The Red Flag." Then one of the morning papers published an inconclusive statement which was followed by a more definite announcement on the part of a reliable authority causing much excitement in South Africa.

LATER.

The deported labourites were removed from the jail on Monday night and taken in a prison van some miles into the country. They were then put into a train containing troops. The deported leaders had no idea whither they were going, windows and shutters of the train being kept closed, and were astounded when they reached Durban.

Even the railway officials were ignorant of the affair. The train was designated as a special conveying a theatrical company. When the liner Umgeni crossed the bar she anchored and the deported men on board were given one and a half hours to write to their friends. The Umgeni is not fitted with wireless. The Government chartered all the passengers' accommodation on board the vessel.

APPLICATION BEFORE FULL BENCH.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES ON GOVERNMENT'S ILLEGALITY.

PRETORIA, Jan. 29.

The application before the Supreme Court for an order to restrain the Government from deporting the Labour leaders was renewed before the Full Bench to-day. After the evidence of the Commissioner of Police regarding the deportations, Mr. Justice Wessels said that he regretted that he had not the information, which he now possessed, on the previous day as he would certainly have granted the order restraining the Government from deporting the men. He added that if a Government wanted to use force to do an illegal act no court could prevent it. If it locked up these men and refused them the rights of citizens to appeal to the court at Durban, that was no valid act on the part of the Government, but if the Government chose to use force it was a matter for which it was responsible to the country.

CABINET KEPT BUSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day. This is the third on successive days.

WEST BIRMINGHAM BY-ELECTION.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN TO CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has decided to contest West Birmingham.

Reuter in a previous message announced that the Electorate of West Birmingham had invited Mr. Austen Chamberlain to stand for his father's seat.

INVESTMENT BOOM.

MORE LOANS BEING NEGOTIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The State of San Paulo is offering £1,200,000 sterling 5 per cent. two year treasury notes at 97. A New Zealand 4 per cent. loan of £4,500,000 at 100½ is being arranged.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The rate of discount has been reduced to 3 per cent.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The death is announced of Viscount Knutsford.

Viscount Knutsford was born in 1825. He sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative and was Secretary of State for Colonies from 1887-1892. He was created Baron in 1888 and Viscount in 1895. Before he rose to Cabinet rank he held many minor posts. He was author of Notes on Common Law Procedure Acts, 1852-54; which Acts were drawn by him under the direction of the late Mr. Justice Willes. The heir to the Viscountcy is Hon. Sydney Holland.

RANGOON DACOITY.

DIVIDED JURY DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

In the retrial before the Chief Court Criminal Sessions, of the dacoity case against F W. Rolston, a European, and five Burmans the jury to-day brought in a divided verdict in proportion of 5 to 4, similar to that in the first trial and Mr. Justice Parlett discharged the jury and ordered the acquittal of the accused as far as this case was concerned. Rolston was removed to jail to undergo ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed on a charge of abetment of dacoity in another case. Two others were arrested by the police forthwith in connection with another case.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th January 1914:—Bombay City 17, Karachi Town and Port 23, Surat District 32, Thana District 13, East Khandesh District 60, Poona Town 31, Other places in Poona District 31, Ahmednagar District 13, Satara District 52, Kolaba District 25, Belgaum District 55 Dharwar District 145, Bijapur District 135, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 151, Surat Agency 2, Satara Agency 4, Rewa Kantha Agency 1, Total 790.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

NATAL CONGRESS DECIDE TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

MR. GANDHI'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Jan. 29.

At a meeting of the Natal Indian Congress, it was decided to give evidence before the Indian Commission. This Congress does not support Mr. Gandhi.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

SUPPORT FROM AKOT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOT, Jan. 29.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Akot (Berar) when a resolution was passed according whole-hearted support to the cause of Indians in South Africa, and calling upon the Government of India to espouse the Indian cause to the last. Thanks were offered to Lord Hardinge for his strong sympathy with the Indians.

UNALIENATED LAND IN S. RHODESIA.

REFERENCE TO PRIVY COUNCIL OF CHARTERED COMPANY'S CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Chartered Company is informed that the Imperial Government proposes to refer to the Privy Council the vexed question of the claim of the Chartered Company to ownership of all unalienated land in Southern Rhodesia.

ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Under instructions from Mr. M. Saroothа Row, agent of the Jaghirdar of Arni, Mr. M. A. Tirunarayana Chari, Advocate, filed a suit for damages against Mr. H. M. Gibson at the High Court today.

It will be remembered Mr. Gibson was fined Rs. 50 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for assaulting the Jaghirdar of Arni at the Central Station on 18th November last. The present case is a civil action and the damages claimed are Rs. 10,000.

HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERNCES.

PROPOSED CONCILIATION BOARDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The following Resoluion of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will be fixed for discussion on February 4: "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan members of this Council be appointed for the preparation of a draft scheme for the formation of conciliation boards at every important centre on the model of municipal boards composed of honorary members duly elected by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the locality with statutory powers:—(1) To arbitrate in all cases of differences between the two communities relating to the time, place and manner of the observance of their respective religious and social ceremonies; (2) to take necessary action for the prevention of violence and riots connected with such observance; and (3) to adjudicate upon the nature of premises proposed to be acquired by public bodies or companies and claimed by public bodies or companies and claimed by either Hindus or Mahomedans as places of worship.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT DELHI.

NOTABLE ATTENDANCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The officers of the P. W. D. in Delhi gave a fancy-dress ball at the Gymkhana Club last night. It was attended by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. Lady Ronaldshay, H. H. the Aga Khan and about 300 others. The dance was a complete success. No pains had been spared in the arrangements and the decorations were much admired. The scene was a very bright one. All the guests were in fancy dress and during the dances which were to the music of the 2nd Gurkha's band, the dancing hall was ablaze with colour.

The following danced in the State Lancers:—

His Excellency and Mrs. Russell, Mr. Keeling and Her Excellency, Major Crookshank and Lady Creagh, Mr. Nicholls and Lady Butler, Sir R. Craddock and Mrs. Nethersole, Sir R. Carlyle and Mrs. Keeling, Mr. Rouse and Lady Carlyle, General Birdwood and Mrs. Clark.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS WORKS.

REPORTED PURCHASE BY KRUPPS

CAUSES GRAVE CONCERN IN FRANCE.

PROTEST TO RUSSIA PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Although the rumour has been authoritatively contradicted in St. Petersburg and Berlin, the French press continues to be alarmed at the report that Krupps or a German syndicate has purchased the Putiloff works.

The French press considers that the matter is particularly grave, because Russia has adopted French artillery models, the secret of which Putiloffs possess, and most of the Russian guns are constructed at Putiloffs with the assistance of French workmen from the Creusot works.

The press fears that it may entail the purchase of French patents held in Russia, and fears that France will be compelled emphatically to protest if Russia remains indifferent to the matter.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL IN ST. PETERSBURGH.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The rumour that the firm of Krupps had bought the Putiloff armaments works in St Petersburgh has caused consternation in Paris.

The Premier has telegraphed to the Ambassador requesting enlightenment.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Jan. 29.

The report that the firm of Krupps had bought the Putiloff armaments works here is semi-officially denied.

It is stated that the Council of Ministers, desiring to form a private armaments company, selected a firm connected with the Vickers and the construction of the new works at Tearetsin has begun.

SEQUEL TO ZABERN AFFAIR

IMPENDING RESIGNATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STRASSBURG, Jan. 28.

The resignation of the Government of Alsace-Lorraine, including the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretaries is impending, as a result of the outcome of the Zabern affair.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

There was a small dinner party at Viceregal Lodge this evening. Among those present were His Highness the Aga Khan, Countess Ronaldshay, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnott, Colonel and Mrs. Marlone, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. Frank and Mrs. Wiborg, Miss Wiborg, Miss H. Wiborg, Miss O. Wiborg and Mr. Sharp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood arrived at Viceregal Lodge as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has sent Rs. 1,000 to the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali in London, as a donation to Lady Lowther's Turkish Families Relief Fund.

DISTRICTS' ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The Districts' Administration Committee which is now in Calcutta, will be leaving for Bankipore on the 31st. It will return to Calcutta on the 9th proximo. On the 10th February it will divide into two parties, "B" party consisting of the Hon. Mr. Lethbridge, Mr. Kiran Chandra De and Mr. Low going to Madura, and "A" party consisting of Mr. Lovett, Mr. Beatson-Bell and Mr. E. N. Blandy leaving on the 11th February for Vizianagram.

SIR B. DUFF'S SUCCESSOR AT INDIA OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint General Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., to succeed Sir Beauchamp Duff as Secretary of the Military Department at the India Office.

Active measures are being taken by the Calcutta Post Office to meet the complaint made in the recent annual address of the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association in connection with the handling of the Calcutta parcels business which has grown enormously of late years, especially in the value payable branch. A new central parcels post office is to be opened in the Old Central Telegraph Office which has recently become available for this purpose owing to the completion of the new telegraph building alongside.

REVOLUTION IN HAITI.

PRESIDENT TAKES REFUGE IN GERMAN CRUISER.

LANDING OF GERMAN AND AMERICAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Owing to a revolution and fighting in Haiti, the German cruiser, Vineta, has landed eighty bluejackets and two machine guns at Port-au-Prince. President Oreste and his wife have taken refuge on board the Vineta. The American bluejackets have also been landed there. Cape Haiti is in the hands of the rebels.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

TO BE WOUND UP UNDER COURT'S SUPERVISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Jan. 29.

The order of Rai Damodar Das, District Judge Multan, directing the winding up of the Hindustan Bank under the supervision of the Court, is a lengthy document. It gives a brief account of the origin and dealings of the Bank, which was incorporated as a limited liability company in 1906, with an authorised capital of two and a half lakhs of rupees, and its registered office at Multan.

The bank was started by Doulat Rai, elder brother of Harkishen Lal, who encouraged by the success achieved by his brother in floating the Peoples' Bank, took advantage of the Swadeshi movement in 1906, and giving up Government service started the concern on the same lines as the Peoples' Bank.

In March last the authorised capital was raised to 10 lakhs but there was no response to actual subscription of capital. With the help of numerous branches which were not opened on any commercial principles but only to get as much money as they could from a confiding public, the Bank received about eight and a half lakhs as deposits, its total working capital swelling well over eleven lakhs.

After explaining that the so-called Reserve Fund was a myth, the Judge's Order states, that the bulk of the money received by the Bank and its 35 branches as deposits, was employed by Mr. Doulat Rai, Managing Director on his sole authoriy for starting and financing several concerns of doubtful advantage.

He had his own salary fixed at Rs. 500 per month while he received additional remuneration from other concerns in some shape or other. He appropriated to himself power to advance moneys without the sanction of the Directors, and being himself in the position of lender and borrower it is no wonder that the bulk of the money was advanced to his own concerns and friends and relations without any adequate safeguard or security.

The affairs of the Bank being, thus mismanaged, it followed the Peoples' Bank a few days after the latter's suspension of payment.

The order then comments on the strong resemblance between the proceedings of the directors and the shareholders of this bank and the Peoples' Bank in the various stages of liquidation before the Court.

It also animadverts on the large remuneration of one thousand rupees allowed to the provisional liquidators by Shaik Nasiruddin, Acting District Judge which appeared to scare away some opposing creditors and made them rally to a voluntary winding up subject to the Court's supervision.

After referring to the two meetings of creditors and contributors held by order of the Court, to ascertain their wishes, the Court sanctioned the arrangement arrived at between them under Section 203 Companies Act and appointed Rao Saheb Pandit Wazir Chandrikha, retired Deputy Examiner N W. Ry. and Suryanarain Ghosh, pleader Chief Court to be the liquidators, their remuneration to be one per cent, on the realisation by them of assets to be divided equally among them. Rs. 100 being their monthly minimum remuneration.

They are to be assisted by an Advisory Committee with the Honourable Rai Bahadur Harichand as President and Doulat Rai and Tya Singh, pleader, as members.

In the Courts opinion the creditors will at least get eight annas in the rupee, and they may set off up to one-half of the debts due to them by the Company against purchase by them of any property or outstanding of the Bank at full value or according to the highest bid, after notice. This, says the order, will facilitate the disposal of the property at fair prices and prevent forced sales.

How necessary the introduction of some systematic effort in the direction of regular medical inspection of school pupils is may be gathered from the statistics quoted for two High Schools in Amritsar. Out of 900 boys 40 per cent. were found to have bad teeth, a similar proportion were suffering from defective vision, and in 24 per cent. the effects of malnutrition were observable. On the other hand, the results of the examination as regards cleanliness of the body and head were on the whole remarkable good. Now that public attention has been directed to this phase of improving the upbringing of the young, neglect on the part of school managers will soon be regarded as a matter for reproach.

JAPAN AND MEXICO.

HUERTA STILL BUYING ARMS.

SETTLEMENT OF PANAMA QUESTION URGED.

DUAL HOSTILITY OF BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The American papers declare that President Huerta is procuring arms in Japan and that there is reason to believe that they are discarded weapons sold by the Japanese Government.

The press is filled with angry comments upon the alleged Japanese support of Mexico, and urges the compliance with British wishes regarding the Panama Canal and the conclusion of the Arbitration Treaty, otherwise America risks being confronted by the hostility alike of Britain and Japan.

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING FOR CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Four architects, Messrs. Edward Hornton, R. D. Nicol, V. G. Esch and S. Wilkinson of Calcutta and the two firms Messrs. Stevens Gresson and Company and Messrs. Hall Batley and Company of Bombay, have been selected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to submit competitive designs for the proposed new Royal Exchange in Calcutta. The New Dufferin Building is to be reserved for the purposes of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Exchange, and will be a notable addition to Clive Street. Designs are to be submitted by 16th March.

CAWNPORE PIECEGOOD ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 29.

Yesterday a meeting of piece-goods merchants and agents was held here at which more than sixty firms including most of the European piecegoods firms were represented. It was resolved to form an association to be called the Cawnpore Piecegoods Association, principally with the object of getting surveys done locally and to secure arbitration in all matters of dispute between buyers and sellers. A provisional representative committee has been formed to give effect to the above resolution.

CAWNPORE PIECEGOODS MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 29.

The tone of the piecegoods market here continues to be depressed. No business of any considerable amount has been done during the last three months. Agents of Manchester firms who in other years were able to secure large orders, did not secure any orders of importance this year. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of normal conditions being restored in the near future.

TEA-ESTATE DACOITY.

MR. HIGGINS RECOVERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

A Chittagong telegram states that Mr. Higgins is likely to be about again in a fortnight. It seems the villagers beat him with bamboos. Their object is said to have been the theft of Rs. 3,000 in the house. Besides the man shot dead by Mr. Higgins' son, two others were wounded.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

A student named Preo Nath Banerjee was arrested at a students' mess in Calcutta yesterday on a charge of murder. The accused who appears to be about twenty-five years of age, is understood to have been connected with Nirmal Kanta Roy, the alleged assassin of the late Inspector Ghosh. The accused was taken to the jail for an identification parade early this morning, but the results are not yet known.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April 1913, to 17th January 1914, show a gain of Rs. 47, 70, 541 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Colonel MacNabb, Commissioner, Magwe Division goes on leave shortly and will be succeeded by Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner, Moulmein, Mr. MacKenna on return from India is succeeding Mr. Fraser.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT SADRA.

RULING CHIEF ANSWERS CHARGE OF MURDER.

ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE TORTURE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SADRA, Jan. 28.

The Special Commission consisting of Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, Major A. F. Harold, Political Agent, Rajkot, and His Highness Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja of Rajpipla, held its seventh sitting, in the Special Agency Session Hall, at Sadra, on Tuesday.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, and Mr. M. N. Shaikh, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Bhogilal Lala; Soni and Bhatt, appeared for the Ruling Chief, accused No. 7, the Thakore of Rupal, in the Mahi Kantha Agency. Mr. H. N. Parekh, appeared for accused No. 6, a Bhayat of the Thakore, and Mr. Fulshanker Desai for the other accused Nos. 1 to 5.

Mr. Megha and Mr. Dadamian, Police officers having been reaffirmed, were asked several questions about certain papers alleged to have been sent by the Thakore.

During the course of the trial more than 45 witnesses have been examined for the Crown. Mr. Gandhi having closed the case for the prosecution, the Commissioners proceeded to record the statements of the accused.

In this case Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, had made confessions. Of these Nos. 1 and 2 had adhered to these in the Lower Court and Nos. 3 and 5 had withdrawn them, alleging they had been procured by means of police torture which left no marks. In the Lower Court, at their request, and also before the confessions were recorded the persons of all the accused were either examined by the Civil Surgeon, Sadra, or by independent Panch witnesses before a First Class Magistrate and before them, all of them had stated that they had neither been maltreated nor tortured and there were found no signs of violence on their bodies.

Before the Commission all the accused retracted their confessions, and denied all knowledge of the murder and alleged that the confessions had been extracted from them by the police officers by tying cloth between their arm-pits and throwing them down from a high level, thus leaving no marks of violence. One of them stated that a Second Class Magistrate dictated the whole to the recording Magistrate. Others put the whole responsibility on the investigating officers Messrs. Megha and Dadamian. No. 6, the Bhayat, who is alleged to have received the commission from the Thakore denied all the charges and said he was in the Durbar all the time. He was said to have been at another village administering liquor to the deceased.

Amidst deep and profound silence Thakore Hamirsinhji stood up to answer the charge. The Thakore denied all knowledge of the murder and added that internal feuds were responsible in bringing him to trouble and attributed the whole to internal jealousy of the Bhayats.

The defence having declined to lead evidence, after lunch Mr. Gandhi the Public Prosecutor, commenced his address to the Court.

Motive, said Mr. Gandhi, was an undisputed fact in this case. The Thakore and the deceased had had strained relations since as early as 1910 when the Thakore had charged the deceased with having attempted to poison him by administering powdered glass. Soon after this followed the Thakore's memorial to the Government for resuming the jurrisdiction, both Civil and Criminal over Dhundher, the village of the deceased. The final order of the Government to the effect, that they would exercise powers on behalf of the accused Thakore culminated the affair and brought the matter to its final crisis. The accused Thakore sent his Bhayat, accused No. 6, to administer an unusual dose of liquor to the deceased in order to facilitate their preconceived nefarious purpose. The deceased and No. 6, were seen by several very reliable witnesses and the whole evidence was not at all impeached by the defence, save, by the deposition of one Maganlal, a Patel of one of the Thakore's villages, in whose mouth very dexterously some words altogether absent from his mouth throughout the case, had been ingeniously put. Maganlal's testimony should be treated with the contempt, it deserved.

From the very moment the deceased was murdered, the suspicions of Saduba, the mother of the deceased, were directed towards the accused Thakore, and she made no secret of it. No sooner did a responsible police officer arrive on the scene, than he took up the scent. But the police were hampered in their investigations by several confidential persons from the accused Thakore's Kandar, alleging the inquiry to be altogether unjustified, and the suggestion was put forward that the deceased was murdered by the relatives of a woman with whom he was in illicit intercourse.

Between the two courses, the police had an uphill task.

It was a curious coincidence that some of the accused made the complaints of maltreatment after the case commenced before the Committing Magistrate and frantic endeavours were made to prove that even the Civil Surgeon was not worthy of much credence.

Mr. Gandhi had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 24th January 1914 stood at 8,078 against 10,074 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 812; Madras 378; Bengal 3; Bihar 1,902; United Provinces 4,165; Punjab 300; Burma 295; Mysore 101; Hyderabad 87 and Rajputana 35.

RANGOON LOTTERY CASE.

ARGUMENTS BY COUNSEL.

"NOT PROMOTED FOR VULGAR PERSONAL GAIN."

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

The hearing was resumed to-day before the bench of the Chief Court (Chief Judge and Justice Ormond) of the reference by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, who dissented from the unanimous verdict of the jury acquitting Mr. A. J. Cooke and four other members of I. T. Association in what was known as the Indian Telegraph Association Lottery Case.

Mr. Higinbotham on behalf of the prosecution submitted that the proof of non-authorisation of the lottery was clear from the evidence. The Committee of the Club were responsible in general for the lottery and the accused in particular, as they were the most active members in its connection. The keeping of the Club was a public nuisance and the publication of drawings was also similarly a public nuisance. The Court was asked to convict all the accused under both the charges.

Mr. McDonnell, on behalf of the respondents submitted that this being a penal statute had to be constructed strictly in favour of the subject. The whole quesion here was as to the keeping of place for a lottery.

The respondents as members used the club, frequented it, and assisted in the management, but they did not keep the club, and that was an essential ingredient of an offence. They had also no control over the club and if sued in a Civil Court no action would lie against them for use and occupation of the building which they were charged with keeping.

As regards publication, the prosecution had failed in the necessary link of evidence for the distribution of printed drawings had not been proved.

In the event of this court being of opinion the verdict of the jury should be set aside, counsel asked the court to consider all the facts which went to show that the I. T. A. Club had done everything frankly and above board, that the authorities had countenanced the practice of a lottery for the last three years, that no attempt had been made to stop the lottery, and to impose a nominal sentence on the accused if accused had broken the law.

His clients, counsel added, were carrying on the lottery in different places now and not in the same place each time. It was not suggested that they were conducing the lottery for some vulgar personal gain, but it was proved the object was of the highest benevolent character, towards the education of Anglo-Indians and other good motives, but in a case of this kind, the High Court should not interfere with an unanimous verdict of a jury unless it was perverse which it was not.

Here Mr. Higinbotham replied on the whole case and judgment was reserved.

LA SCALA.

TO NIGHT'S NEW PROGRAMME.

To-night a complete change of programme is announced at the La Scala theatre of varieties. Both in cinema and varieties the management promise several new attractive features. Two artists, new to Bombay, are Robert Douglas and Miss Hilda Barry, who have just completed a successful season in Calcutta. The former describes himself as a "comedian, character actor and vocal entertainer" and will give songs, dances and monologues. Among the former are "My Ko Ko Queen" nd "Walking in my sleep." Miss Hilda Barry is one of the numerous artistes who have come to the variety stage from the "legitimate" and has had a noted career in the former, having played in "East Lynn," "The Colleen Bawn," "The Ticket of leave man," and many other famous dramas. To-night she will give the La Scala audiences some of the latest Rag Time successes, and some of the monologues at the piano, of which she has made a speciality. Her songs to-night will include the popular waltz song from "the Pink Lady,"—"My Beautiful Lady," —"A Slave Song," "Carmena" and a song with a catchy chorus entitled "You just you." Two new artists, the Reidl Brothers, will appear in a sensational acrobatic and balancing act. They will be assisted by Little Mona, who is well-known to La Scala audiences, and will also introduce "The Folly Dutchman—Rafaely's Rag Painters," who with a bundle of old rags produce beautiful pictures. Bob and Hilda are musical sketch artists and will put on an original sketch entitled "A servant girl's afternoon out." The pictures will include on with Wiffles as the hero, view of the Bombay Races, (specially filmed for La Scala by Bourne and Shepherd and a Comic Foolshead film.

To-night, by special request, Mr. Lew James, the popular Comedian and Miss Reina Selma will appear and give their farewell performance prioir to their departure on a tour to the Far East. This is in addition to the usual programme.

The guests at the Lucknow Government House for the race week include Lady Alington, Lady Hewett, Captain and Mrs. J. Atkinson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Hotse, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Ibbetson and Miss Honour Leigh.

A LA SCALA STAR.

MISS HILDA BARRY.

Who appears to-night at the La Scala.

KIKUYU CONFERENCE.

SCENE DESCRIBED.

A graphic description of the now famous Kikuyu Conference is given by the Rev. Norman Maclean in his recently published book, "Africa in Transformation." Mr. Maclean, who is the minister of the Park Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, was present at the conference, and took part in its proceedings. The difficulties that beset Christian missionary work in Africa presented themselves very clearly to Mr. Maclean.

He points out that the chief obstacle in the way is "that which is created by the riven and divided state of Christendom. Mohammedanism presents to heathenism a united front: Christianity is broken into fractions. Behind Islam there is the driving force of an intense realisation of one fact—'There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His Prophet": the power behind Christianity seems often to be only the desire of one fraction to supplant the other. The faith of the Mohammedan becomes forged into steel on the anvil of fanaticism; that of the Christian becomes soft as lead in the cooling winds of controversy. The amazing thing is that Christianity should, in its present condition, be winning victories; that it is sweeping masses of the heathen into the fold is undoubted. That it should do so in its present plight is the proof of its vitality. Were Christianity united in the campaign against heathenism and Islam, its day of final victory would speedily dawn.

"At present Christianity offers to the heathen neither a common policy, a common Gospel, nor a common worship. On one side of Lake Nyasa the Universities Mission trains the African in a highly ornate and liturgical worship; on the other side of the lake the Livingstonia Mission grounds the African in the principles of Puritanism—every man prays and worships as he pleases. In Livingstonia the Sabbath rest is grimly enforced; in the Universities Mission the Sabbath ends at noon—at least the Sabbath as Livingstonia knows it. A native Christian from Livingstonia crosses the lake and he goes to worship with his fellow-Christians in Likoma Cathedral. The result is he can make nothing of the strange, ornate, and unfamiliar worship. 'If God had meant us to wear all these things when we pray, a man would be born with a shirt on him,' said a Christian native to Dr. Laws as his impression of surplices.

BEWILDERED AFRICAN.

"A native Christian comes from Likoma to Livingstonia, and he is repelled by the absence of everything that he has been taught—no Common Prayer, no outward attitude of reverence, and a grappling with the problem of election, of which he has not previously heard. . . . And in every sphere of Christian activity in Africa it is the same. The Baptists confront the Universities Mission saying, 'You must be immersed to be a Christian.' The Seventh Day Adventists confront the Baptists, saying, 'You must keep the seventh day holy, and not the first, and so be a Christian.' The Brethren confront the Baptists and the Friends the Brethren, and each raises his testimony to the truth. And the African, in his bewilderment, asks, 'What is the truth?'"

"By none," writes Mr. Maclean, "is the hinderance to the cause of missions created by this situation realised so keenly as by the missionaries and nowhere is there so keen a desire for their removal as in the mission fields themselves. Everywhere missionaries are moving towards the realisation of a common policy, a common worship, and at last a united Church. . . . But the strange thing I found was that the Universities Mission, which claims Dr. Livingstone as its founder, refuses to have part or parcel in any conference with other missions, and stands aloof from every effort to remove the evil which now afflicts the enterprise of missions in Africa. . . . But Bishop Hine and the Universities Mission are manifestly ignorant of the Encyclical of the Lambeth Conference. "Every opportunity," says the Lambeth Encyclical, "should be welcomed of co-operation between members of different communions in all matters pertaining to the social and moral welfare of the people. . . . The constituted authorities of the Anglican Communion should, as opportunity offers, arrange conferences with the representatives of the other Christian Churches."

"The attitude of the Universities Mission," Mr. Maclean points out, "is not only alien to the spirit of Christianity and inimical to its interests, but it is directly contrary to the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference—the voice of the world-wide Anglican Church. In this the Universities Mission cannot shelter itself behind the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE WHITE FATHERS.

"But there is a fate," he goes on, "which overtakes a spirit such as this, and metes out the due reward. And in this case the instrument is the White Fathers. That energetic and militant mission of the Roman Catholic Church enters into the sphere of the Universities Mission, and proclaims to the African that the Anglican Church is not a Church, and that it possesses neither an ordained ministry nor sacraments! Sitting on the deck of the Dunvegan Castle, I listened to a devoted missionary of the English Church, telling the story of his troubles with the White Fathers—how they came into his sphere, created dispeace, and proclaimed to the natives that he was not a true Christian.

"It is a sad and humbling thing that so great and beneficent a mission as the U. M. C. A. should have wandered so far from the spirit of its founder, David Livingstone, that its policy towards other Christian missions should be the policy of the White Fathers towards itself—that of isolation and the refusal of all co-operation. It is this spirit that clouds the Christian horizon in Nyasaland. But Christianity is so great a force that it cannot be hindered even by such tethers."

Mr. Maclean then describes his visit to Kikuyu, and how on his arrival there he was taken to the conference of the missions in British East Africa. "It was," he declares, "the most wonderful gathering ever saw. It had represented in it all the Protestant missions in the Protectorate—Church of England, Church of Scotland, the African Inland Mission (American), the Friends' Industrial Mission (Quakers), the United Methodists, the Lutheran Mission and the Seventh Day Adventists. Bishop Willis, of Uganda, was in the chair, and Bishop Peel, of British East Africa, was in a front seat. On the right of Bishop Willis sat Dr. Arthur, of the Church of Scotland Mission, and on his left the Secretary of the Conference. The place of meeting was the schoolroom of the Church of Scotland Mission, and the subject of discussion was the federation of the missions in East Africa. For three years preparations were being made for this end. The originator of the scheme was Dr. Henry Scott, of the Church of Scotland Mission, whose death British East Africa still mourns. If was Dr. Scott and Bishop Willis who laid down the principles on which the federation could be achieved; it was left to Bishop Willis to carry them through.

A COMMON POLICY.

"There were moments of intense feeling, as when Bishop Willis quietly asked a Seventh Day Adventist. 'You grant that I am a Christian?' 'Yes,' was the answer. 'You would admit me to your Communion?' went on the Bishop. 'Yes, answered the Seventh Day Adventist, 'but not to full membership until you were baptised again.' Laughter always eases the strain, and the strain was thus eased. No difficulty was put forward which Christian forbearance and charity were not able to remove. And the historic Conference at Kikuyu passed the scheme for the federation of the missions in British East Africa. In the history of missions the day will doubtless prove an epoc-making import. It was the first day on which Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Methodists united in a common policy.

"What is the foundation on which this federation is to be reared? The best way to answer is to quote the official documents:

With a view to ultimate union of the native Churches, a federation of missionary societies shall be formed.

The basis of federation shall consist in:

1. The loyal acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as the supreme rule of faith and practice; of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds as a general expression of fundamental Christian belief, and in particular belief in the absolute authority of Holy Scriptures as the Word of God; in the Deity of Jesus Christ; and in the atoning death of our Lord as the ground of our forgiveness.

2. Recognition of common membership between the Churches in the federation.

3. Regular administration of the two Sacraments by outward signs.

4. A common form of Church organisation.

"The missions in British Africa," comments Mr. Maclean, "have solved the problem of how to combine Episcopacy and Presbyterianism. The form of organisation for the future native Church will consist of Parochial Council, corresponding to the Kirk-Session; District Council, corresponding to the Presbytery; and Representative Council, corresponding to the Synod. This is already the organisation by which the Uganda Mission has been developed, completed by the Episcopate as the cope-stone—a perfect blending of Bishop and Presbyters.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rai Lal Gopal Sen, lately Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, died here on Monday.

Colonel Obbard, Commissioner, Arakan Division, will shortly go on leave and will be succeeded by Colonel Browning.

Mr. H. Dawson, lately Commissioner of Tenasserim, has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

The conference regarding the proposed higher Chief's College has been fixed provisionally for 3rd March at Delhi.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, proceeds on long leave from 5th February and Mr. Holland, who succeeds him will take over charge on 20th. In the interim Major H. B. St. John, Assistant Secretary, will hold charge of the Deputy Secretaryship.

The Jubbulpore Municipality seems to have suddenly awoke to a high sense of its responsibility. It is now deliberating over a sewage scheme for Jubbulpore costing no less than 19 lakhs of rupees. The existing system of drainage is anything but satisfactory.

The two boats, the Curzon and Elgin, which are to ply between Talaimannar and Danushkhodi, in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway, have now arrived at Aden and will leave there for Paumben, where they will be handed over to the South Indian Railway authorities after they have passed the underwriters' surveyor.

Anent the scheme of founding a Public School for the benefit of students receiving secondary education in Calcutta, in connection with which a conference recently sat at Government House, the "Bengalee" understands that the Government of India have decided to land the use of the Hastings House to the school for five years.

It is understood that additional clauses of the Indian Companies Act, dealing with the appointment of Directors of Companies and including certain provisions regarding managing agents of companies, will be brought up and refered to a select committee at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on February 3

By the special permission of His Excellency the Viceroy Babu Dwija Das Dutta, father of Ullaskar Dutta who was transported for life in the Alipore Bomb case, and who became a lunatic in the Andamans, visited his insane son in the Lunatic Asylum at Tinnevelly, (Madras), where Ullaskar has now been living.

"The Madras Times" understands that Mr. P. L. Moore, President of the Madras Corporation has been appointed to act as the Inspector-General of Police, in the place of Mr. Gillman. Mr. Moore will not take charge of the new appointment for some days and Mr. Carmichael, Dy. Inspector-General of Police, will act as Inspector-General till them.

The very high honour of delivering Friday evening discourses before the Royal Institution of Great Britain has again been offered to Prof. J. C. Bose. The subject of Dr. Bose's discourse will be his recent physico-physiological discoveries which, opening out a new line of research, have created much interest in the scientic world. Prof. Bose has also been invited to déliver a course of lectures before the University of Oxford.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, it was resolved to ask the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea, Babu Bhupendranath Basu, the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sircar, and Babu Prithwish Chandra Roy to join from Bengal the deputation of the Indian National Congress which is to proceed to England during next summer. Mr. Mazarul Huq and Mr. S. Sinha have been chosen to represent Behar.

Anent the destruction by fire of the "Paisa Akhbar" Press at Lahore, it appears that its editor Munshi Mahbub Alam, who has been on a pilgrimage to Mecca and subsequently visited several parts of Europe, is expected to reach Karachi on his return journey during the coming week. During his absence the press has been managed by his brother, Munshi Abdul Aziz. It is suspected that the fire was due to an incendiary.

A Delhi branch of the European Association has now been constituted. Mr. W. A. Phillip has been appointed Chairman and Mr. C. Bickley Roe, Vice Chairman of the Delhi Branch, and the Committee is composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Mr. James Currie, Mr. R. H. Sears, Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell, Mr. P. S. Aravantinos, Mr. H. R. Phelps and Dr. G. T. Wrench. Mr. R. Grant Govan has undertaken the duties of Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

Reporting on the introduction of the Egyptian plough into Sind, the Director of Agriculture in Bombay says:—The success of the Egyptian plough which costs only Rs. 5 and can be made and repaired in any village, has been remarkable. Four hundred of these ploughs were distributed through the Department during the year. Three private firms have taken up the manufacture of these ploughs and their sale direct or through the Department. The total number of ploughs sold in Sind during the year was nearly one thousand.

A fatal accident took place last week at the Cinema de Paris Bioscope, Rangoon, during the performance of the Egawa Troupe of Japanese acrobats. When the men of the troupe were doing the three men pyramid, two standing on the other's shoulders, the top man being Sora Jiji whose act was to turn a back somersault from the second man's shoulders as they broke; he made his move too late and failed to land properly, striking on his head and breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous.

According to the report on the Land Revenue Administration of Bengal, the silk industry is on the downward grade throughout the province. In Murshidabad, some of the principal European factories were closed during the year. The silk factory of Gunutia, once a flourishing centre of the silk industry, has also had to close its doors. The conditions in Birbhum are also far from satisfactory. In fact, nowhere in Bengal, except in Bankura, is the silk industry considered to be a profitable one. The principal cause of the decline in the industry is the importation of cheap Japanese silk goods. Like the Dacca muslin, the Bengal silk industry is yielding before the inrush of foreign competition.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SINDHIS' SPORTING WELCOME.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

As a sporting trip, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit to Larkhana is likely to prove most eventful. On arrival he proceeds to Ber 16 miles North of Larkhana, where arrangements for a duck shoot have been organised on an extensive scale by the local zemindars, who are themselves keen sportsmen.

The Zemindars of Larkhana, so that His Excellency may not be disappointed, have scattered rice on the waters to prevent the ducks migrating to a cooler clime, the recent rise in temperature suggesting that an exodus might take place.

To follow on the Durbar of the 3rd February and His Excellency's trip on the Indus, a shoot has also been arranged at Bindi, on the right bank of the river bordering the Khairpur State, where there are plenty of pig, deer and other game.

The Mir of Khairpur, not to be behindhand with his attentions, has instructed his Vazir to grant His Excellency's Shikaris every possible assistance in beating up the game to any required spot which may be selected.

When His Excellency returns from Akil to Nowdero station, the wealthy Zemindars *en route*, who are taking a very lively interest to ensure the complete success of the expedition, are making elaborate preparations for a battue amongst the partridges, which are reported to be very plentiful on their estates. This proverbial hospitality of the Sindhis will no doubt be much appreciated by Lord Willingdon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Lieutenant Clayton, No. 101 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, is transferred to the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion at Hongkong.

Captain Paddon, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred to the permanent half-pay list from 23rd February, 1914.

Captain Haswell, R.E., is posted to the Rawalpindi Division Military Works on return from leave.

Major Lloyd, 97th Infantry, has been appointed second-in-command of that Regiment.

Major R. A. Cassels, 32nd Lancers, has been selected to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Jones on leave.

Captain Carruthers, 39th Garhwalls, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, at Poona.

Major Rundle, R.E., is transferred from the Lucknow to the Secunderabad Division as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Secunderabad District.

Colonel H. Hendley, I.M.S., Deputy Director, Medical Services, Army Headquarters, is granted leave out of India for seven months.

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 29.

Major General Phayre, C.B., commanding 9th Division, Colonel Strange General Staff, Colonel Fowler, A.Q.M.G., and Captain Hemsley, leave here to-night for Madras and thence to Bangalore.

The office of the Headquarters, 9th Division, leaves here to-morrow for Bangalore.

Captain McCullock, D.A.A.G., and Major Cassels, General Staff, go to Bangalore direct.

The whole of the Division Staff return to Ootacumund in the middle of February.

The Divisional Staff tour is fixed for March 10th and 12th near Bangalore.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Evidence given at the resumed examination in the Rajabazar Bomb Case in Calcutta to-day shewed that Amrita Lal Hazra alias Sheshanko entered into a league at Dacca with Pulin Das, who was sentenced to transportation in the Dacca Conspiracy Case.

Further evidence disclosed that Saroda Guha one of the acused, who was under surveilance, went to Dacca, Barisal, Dehigardi and other places giving false addresses at each.

THE MARRIED MAN.

If ever a public benefactor merited encouragement it is the married man, writes 'Vexatus' in the "Sunday Chronicle." But does he get it? No. His wife, the law's pampered pet, enjoys far greater power and liberty than he does. She is free to pawn or sell his goods, to refuse to live with him and yet insist on maintenance, to run him into debt, and to make him pay her costs if he has to divorce her. The State fines him for the misconduct of his offspring. And when he dies it makes his death an opportunity by its rapacious death duties to plunder his children.

At their meeting on Thursday, the Bank of Bengal Directors made no change in the rate for demand loans which remains at seven per cent.

Mr. Blakiston of the Archeological Survey with a party of Indian artists is proceeding to Rajgai, Orissa, some ten days march from the railway to copy the paintings in the cave temple.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ICE FACTORY IN LIQUIDATION.

DISPUTE OVER POSSESSION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM v. THE FRASER ICE FACTORY AND OTHERS.

This was an application for a rule nisi against the defendants calling upon them to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed of the property in the suit.

The first defendant Company went into voluntary liquidation in June 1913 and the second defendant, one Dosabhai S. Fraser, is the liquidator the second defendant and the third, fourth and fifth defendants, who are all brothers, constituted the firm of the Secretaries, Agents and Treasurers of the Company prior to its liquidation on 28th July, 1908. The defendant Company Mortgaged certain leasehold land with an ice factory thereon to one Khimji Assur Virji to secure a loan of Rs. 1,25,000. The mortgage contained a power of sale, and purporting to act under that power the mortgagee sold the mortgaged property by public auction on 18th December, 1913, and the plaintiff purchased the property at the auction sale. As soon as the conveyance was executed the plaintiff applied to the defendants 2 to 5 who were in possession of the property, to deliver possession thereof to the plaintiff. This the defendants declined to do and the plaintiff had filed the present suit to recover possession of the property from the defendants. The plaintiff alleged that the machinery in the factory was getting rusty various articles were being done away with by the defendants and on these allegations he applied for the appointment of a receiver

The defendants had filed a suit against Khimji Assur Virji and the plaintiff in which they prayed on various grounds that the sale of the property held on the 18th December, 1913, might be declared invalid.

Mr. Raikes appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendants.

It was, by consent of parties ordered that the motion for the appointment of a receiver should stand over till the hearing; and that both the suits between the parties be placed on board for hearing on the first Tuesday in March next.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: M. B. Chotthia.

SOLICITORS' ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

A CLIENT'S REFUSAL TO PAY BILL OF COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

ABDUL KADAR v. RUSTAM K. R. CAMA AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiff for a rule nisi and for an interim injunction restraining the defendants from executing their bill of costs against the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

On the 22nd August, 1907, the plaintiff was married to one Dulan Bibi, daughter of one Duda Aba. In the year 1908, the plaintiff filed a suit against his wife for restitution of conjugal rights. For the purposes of the suit the plaintiff employed Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., as his Solicitors. The firm at that time consisted of the first defendant, Mr. J. P. Dastur the second defendant and Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the third defendant. The plaintiff's Solicitors in filing the plaint in the said suit for restitution omitted to obtain leave of the Court to sue which it was necessary to obtain under the Letters Patent with the result that when the suit came on for hearing it was dismissed on the ground that the necessary leave of the Court had not been obtained. Since that date Thakurdas and Co., had made out their bill of costs incurred in the restitution suit against the plaintiff and had threatened to execute the same. The firm of Thakurdas and Co., had since been dissolved; the first defendant had retired. the second defendant had started business in the name of Dastur and Co., and the third defendant had become a partner in Payne and Co. The plaintiff contended that the defendants were negligent in the discharge of their duties as his Solicitors that they were not entitled to their costs and that they were liable to pay damages to the plaintiff. He now applied for a rule nisi calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained, pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, from executing their bill of costs against the plaintiff and for an interim injunction, so restraining the defendants.

His Lordship granted the rule nisi and interim injunction.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE EX-PARTE DECREE.

METHOD OF SERVING SUMMONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman..)

RUPCHAND RANGILDAS AND OTHERS v. HAJI HUSEIN KHAN, A FIRM.

This was a rule *nisi*, dated 15th January, 1914, taken out by the defendants requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the *ex parte* decree made against the defendants on 16th December, last should not be set side and the suit restored to the board for hearing.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendants in support of the rule.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs to show cause.

The decree was sought, to be set aside on the ground that the defendants came to know of the institution of the suit only on the 28th December, 1913, after the decree was passed. A search by their solicitors showed that the writs of summons, which were despatched from Bombay on 20th November, 1913, addressed to Anverkhan and Yacub Haji Hussein respectively as partners of the defendant firm at Akola were returned on the 4th December, with an endorsement "refused" made on them by the Postal authorities. Anverkhan and Yacub Haji Hussein were the proprietors of the defendant firm and dealt in cloth. On the 18th November, 1913, Yacub Hussein had left Akola and was in Bombay, up to the 5th December. The other partner Anverkhan had also left Akola on 19th November, and returned on 2nd December. Their munim told the postman to bring the registered packets containing the writs of summons on their return. On the 3rd December, he informed the postman that one of the partners had arrived and asked him to bring the packets. On the 4th December 1913, the postman informed him that the said packets had been sent back to Bombay. The defendants further disputed the correctness of the account of the plaintiffs and said that they had not given credit for Rs. 1,300 which was paid to them in 1910.

QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT.

The plaintiffs disputed these statements and said that shortly before the institution of the suit. Anverkhan had specially come down to Bombay to settle for Rs. 2,000, but the plaintiffs refused the amount. At that time Anverkhan knew full well that the suit was ready to be filed. Their agents in Bombay had also written to them. As admitted by the defendant's munim, the packets were detained in the Akola Post Office from 21st November, to 3rd December 1913. On enquiry the Post Master informed them that the packets were refused by the addressees when finally presnted on the 3rd December, on which date they were returned to Bombay. The plaintiffs said that Yacubkhan came to Bombay only on 22nd November, after becoming aware that the writs of summons had arrived in Akola. Soon after his arrival in Bombay, he had again seen the plaintiffs on the question of settlement. Anverkhan was admittedly in Akola on the 2nd December. The allegation as to the payment of Rs. 1,300 is also false and the defendants' solicitors could not show any entry of the payment in their client's books.

Mr. Wadia said that, if the Court was inclined to retsore the suit on the board, he would ask that the defendants be ordered to deposit the decretal amount, which was Rs. 2,366, in Court.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that the sole question was whether there was a good service of the summons on the defendants. Their case was that neither of the partners was in Akola at the time. There was no personal service on them. If the statement that the summons was served but one of the defendants refused to accept service, then there ought to have been a substituted service of the summons. Though it was the practice in short causes to put in the packets endorsed "refused," and consider that as sufficient service, yet it was always understood that in those cases the plaintiff took a decree at his risk. It was no service recognized by law.

Mr. Wadia replied that the Civil Procedure Code gave the High Court power to make rules, and under that power rule 107 had been made. Under that rule, the defendant could be served by registered post. He cited 13 Bom. L. R., 323, in which Mr. Justice Robertson had held such service to be good under Section 27 of the General Clauses Act, such a registered packet must be presumed to have been delivered at the time when it ought to have been delivered.

His Lordship: That is merely a presumption which might be rebutted. If the letter was handed to the defendant and he refused to accept it, could you in that case say that the contrary had been proved?

Mr. Talyarkhan said that, no doubt, the presumption was in Mr. Wadia's favour; but there was nothing endorsed on the packets to show that they were presented to the defendants or either of hem. There was no affidavit by the Post Master. He asked that the decree be set aside.

His Lordship: reserved judgment till Thursday next giving liberty to the plaintiffs to put in the Post Master's affidavit. Costs were reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiff's: G. H. Dalal.

Solicitors for the defendants: Sabnis and Garegaoker.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WHAT IS A COMPOSITION DEED.

FORMER JUDGMENT ON SAME DOCUMENT REVERSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

CHANDRASHANKAR PRANSHANKAR AND OTHERS v. BAI MAGAN AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs as trustees sued to recover possession of the plaint property. The suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, who dismissed it. The main question involved in the case was whether the deed on its face was a composition deed.

The facts of this case were fully reported in "The Chronicle" when the case came on for hearing. Their Lordships delivered their judgments yesterday. The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment said that the suit was filed by the plaintiffs to obtain possession of a certain house according to the terms of a deed executed on the 21st March, 1903, by Bhaidas Rajaram for himself and members of his family. The deed was not registered and objection was taken at the hearing that it was inoperative in respect of the immoveable properties mentioned in Schedule B, and that, therefore, the title of the plaintiffs to the house in question was not established. If the document was a composition-deed within the meaning of the Registration Act, it did not require registration. This very document had twice come before the High Court in previous litigation, on one occasion before a Bench consisting of Sir Basil Scott, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Knight and on another occasion before a Bench consisting of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor. In the first case the deed was held to have passed the property to the trustees so as to defeat an attaching creditor who attached subsequent to the execution of the deed, and in the judgment the deed was referred to as a trust and composition-deed. In the second case the trustees sought to recover rent from the tenants of certain immoveable property, but it was held the document was compulsorily registrable, and not having been registered it could not be admitted in evidence. The Court's opinion appeared to have been based upon R. vs. Cooban: 18 Q. B. S., p. 269, where the question was whether a *cessio bonorum* for the benefit of creditors by a document which incorporated a release by the creditors was a composition-deed within the meaning of certain Municipal rules so as to disqualify the debtor from election to a Municipal office. In the first case it was not disputed that the deed now before the Court was a composition deed. In the second case reference to a definition of the term "composition deed" which is to be found in the Acts of the Indian Legislature. That definition had now been referred to and much reliance was placed upon it. It was the definition which had been found in all the General Stamp Acts of the Government of India from 1869 up to the present time. It was now to be found in Article 22 of schedule I of Act II of 1899, and it ran as follows: "Composition deed, that is to say instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license for the benefit of his creditors." That definition covered three classes of instruments: (1) An assignment for the benefit of creditors, (2) an agreement whereby payment of a composition or dividend is secured to the creditors, (3) an inspectorship deed for the purpose of working the debtor's business for the benefit of his creditors.

It was not disputed that the deed before the Court fell under the first class, and it was contended on behalf of the appellants that it also fell under the second class, in that the creditors compound by giving a release for their debts in consideration of the assignment of property the proceeds of which were to be distributed rateably among them, whether or not such proceeds were more or less than the amount of their claim; and it was argued that the Stamp Act was a statute in *pari materia* with the Registration Act, and the definition contained thereon should be used for the purpose of interpreting Section 17 (e) of the Registration Act.

EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION.

Now the exemption of composition deeds from the compulsory provisions of the Registration Act dated from the Registration Act of 1866, and had been continued through all subsequent Registration Acts upto the present time. The question therefore was whether the terms composition deed were in ordinary parlance or in the understanding of lawyers limited so as to exclude an assignment in trust for the benefit of creditors, the creditors being parties and releasing their claims. A reference to Murray's Dictionary will show that in ordinary parlance a compounding or composition of claims did not necessarily exclude a general agreement for settlement of debts, although no exact sum might be arrived at as the amount of the settlement, and the case of Bomanji v. Nowroji, 1 Bom., H. C. R. showed that the Chief Justice thought the agreement whereby the property of the trader was assigned to the trustees for the benefit of the creditors signing the trust deed was a composition deed. Why then should it be assumed that the Legislature in enacting the Registration Act of 1866 intended that the term should have some more restricted signification? It appeared to him that the definition in the Stamp Act might be taken as an indication that the Legislature had no such intention. The Stamp Act might not be strictly speaking in *pari materia* with the Registration Act, but a lawyer preparing a deed for an insolvent client or for his creditors would have first to see what stamp was required upon the document and for that purpose would have to look at the definitions in the Stamp Act, and after having got the document duly stamped would have to consider whether it required registration. It would be a very extraordinary thing if the Legislature intended that the term composition deed in the Registration Act should mean something else. The decision of the Bombay High Court in Shaikh Adam v. Chandra Shankar, 13 Bom. L. R., p. 506, stated the test of a composition deed to be that there ought to be a compounding of debts due. It appeared to him that judged by that case the document in question would be a composition deed. He also referred to Pennell v. Rhodes, 9 Q.B. Cases, p. 114, and Mahukchand v. Manilal, I.L.R., 28 Bom. 364, which decided that compounding was an arranging with the creditor to his satisfaction.

CASE REMANDED FOR TRIAL.

It did not appear to him that the decision of the Q. B. Division in 18 Q.B.D. afforded any assistance on the present case. The words of the rule were held to have a particular and restricted implication and an earlier case of Aslatt v. The Corporation of Southampton, showed how special words in such a connection might limit the ordinary notion of compounding. In his Lordship's opinion the document fell within clause (E) of Sec. 17 of the Registration Act and did not require registration, nor did it for the reasons given in Malukchand's case I.L.R. 28 Bom, 364, required registration under the provisions of Section 5 of the Trust Act of 1882. He would therefore reverse the decree of the Lower Court and remand the case for trial after admission in evidence of the deed in question.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in the course of his judgment, said that the only question before their Lordships, was whether the document Exh. 67 was a composition deed within the meaning of Section 17 of the Registration Act. After referring to the document his Lordship said that in 14 Bom. L.R., 506, it was held by Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and himself that the deed was not a composition deed, but a mere *cessio bonorum*, a deed of arrangement assigning Bhaidas's property to trustees for the payment of the creditors. He thought that the decision was right on the arguments which were then submitted to their Lordships and he ventured to doubt whether in English law from which the technical expression was derived that document would be held to be a composition deed. It was not in his opinion substantially distinguishable from the deed which in the Queen v. Cooban, 18 Q.B.D., 269, was not a composition deed. The reasons for which the deed in that case was held to be not a composition deed he thought exactly applicable to the deed in this appeal. If then the matter rested here he should feel bound to hold that the deed in suit was not a composition deed for the simple reason that a composition deed was a deed which compounded and the present deed did not compound. The assignor, moreover, did not even profess to be insolvent, but the assignment was made merely to avoid a possible loss in the future. The only consideration which moved him now not without hesitation to abandon that opinion, was a consideration which was not placed before the Court when that case was decided; he meant that the definition enacted by the Indian Legislature in Article 22 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1898. For composition deed was there defined as meaning *inter alia*, "any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors." Having regard to that definition, to the fact that the Stamp Act was in a large measure *in pari materia* with the Registration Act, and to the favour with which such deeds were regarded by the law, he thought the better opinion was that the deed in controversy here was a composition deed within the meaning of the Indian Registration Act.

"TRAP FOR REASONABLY WARY."

Mr. Inverarity had pointed out that when in 1866 the first Indian Registration Act was passed which exempted composition deeds, there was no statutory definition of a composition deed either in the then prevailing Stamp Act or elsewhere; and there was much force in the consequent argument that when a composition deed was first exempted from registration by the Legislature, what was exempted must have been a composition deed as the phrase was understood by the English lawyers, and that undefined phrase was retained preserving this original meaning, in the successive Registration Acts *per in crorinum* of the special definition which in the meanwhile had crept into the Stamp Act. But to read the two Acts in this way would come very near to reading them as if the Legislature had created traps not only for the unwary, but for the reasonably wary; and whatever the Legislature might have intended in fact he thought that any time after the Stamp Act of 1869, which first enlarged the phrase by statutory definition, it must be taken to have intended that the composition deed of the concurrent Registration Act should bear the same meaning. It was open to the Indian Legislature if it thought fit to enact that a mere *cessio bonorum* should for certain purposes be regarded as a composition deed and having regard to the definition on the Stamp Act he conceived that that was what had happened in reference to the phrase as used in the Registration Act.

For the above reasons he agreed that the deed in suit was exempt from the necessity of registration.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. N. K. Mehta, appeared for the respondents.

A MONEY LENDER'S LAPSE.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE REFUSED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING EMPEROR v. SHAMJI RAMCHANDRA.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, under section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He recommended that the sentence should be enhanced as it was quite inadequate. It was fairly common for some money-lenders to realise money twice over by suppressing the fact of payments by the judgment debtors, but in very few cases it was possible to bring home offences of that nature to the guilty person and it was absolutely necessary in the interest of justice to inflict some substantial and deterrent sentence in those cases which were proved.

The facts are these:—One Shamji Ramchandra obtained a decree in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon on the 4th April 1910. The amount of the decree Rs. 56, was ordered to be paid in annual instalments of Rs. 15, commencing from the 15th January, 1911. The judgment debtor Laxman Ragho paid two instalments of Rs. 15 each according to the terms of the decree and obtained receipts for the same signed by the judgment-creditor Shamji Ramchandra. On the 1st April, 1913, the creditor applied for the execution of the decree without mentioning any of the payments he had received in satisfaction of the decree. In answer to the notice issued under Order 21, rule 22, of the Civil Procedure Code, the debtor appeared and pleaded payment of two instalments. The sub-Judge of Jalgaon took proceedings under section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and sent the case for trial to the Magistrate of Jalgaon City. The Magistrate Mr. R. V. Gadgil convicted the accused Shamji under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 30.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Mr. Jardine, counsel for the accused refused to enhance the sentence. Their Lordships said that under the peculiar circumstances of the case enhancement was unnecessary.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. Nijsure appeared on behalf of the accused.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

947-13—Patel & Ez. Gajanand Moreshwar v. Vithal & ors. Jeh. & S Payne & Co. Patell & Ez.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

623-13—Unwalla P & P Bertram R Roberts v The Trustees for the Improvt. of the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

629-13—Little & Co Wasudevji Bhaskaracharya v. Fulchand Motilal Jehangir M & S

639-13—Jehangir M & S Rukhmabai v. Narayen Dhakji Chemburkar In person.

556-13—Payne & Co Dharamsey Bhawanji v Memon Mahomed Abdul Karim and anr. Surajmal & Co.

532-13—Captain and V Vassanji Sojpal and anr v. Tricumji Tokersey and anr. Sabnis and G Khanderao L & M.

652-13—Dubash & Co Nandlal Khooshalji v. Bai Navivahu Widow Madhowji K & C.

342-13—Nadirshaw and D., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Rahim Jusub, Shroff D and D.

1114-13—Daph F & D Yeshwant Anna Kunte v. Amarchand Madhowji Bhemji & Co.

1094-13—Patel & Ez. Abdool Hoosein Mahomedalli & ors. v. Ebrahaim Jafferji Motichand & Co.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Aboobakar v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Un. P and P, Patell and Ez.

1241-12—Mulla & Mulla Sardarmall Kasturchand & ors. v. Abdul Razack Sulleman & anr. Dubash & Co.

746-11—Shroff D & D Manecklal Papatlal & Co. a firm v. Chunilal Jekesondas Choksi Motichand & D.

685-13—Ragh N & Co. Sheth Lalbhoy Tricumlal v. Kacharabhoy Kasturchand Gandi Motichand & D. For postponement.

595-12—Sham. M & H Panaji Premaji a firm v. Nathoo Oomaji and anr. Jamsatji P & D.

18-13—Surajmal & Co R D Sethna v. Bai Savati alias Jamnabai & anr. Sunderdass & Co.

573-13—Bick M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edg. G. W. & Co.

1271-12—Shamrao M & H Bai Labai widow v. Dharsey Tirji Jiwa Matu J & M.

747-13—Bick M R & Co Tilokchand Kaliamal v. Haridas Morarji & anr. Madh. K & Ch.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

74-13—Dikshet & P Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors Judah & S.

340-13—Sunderdas & Co Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moldina Haji Cassam Ludah & ors. Bhai K & G.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. in Person Wadia G & Co.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhai K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey & ors Manchersha & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1300-12—Amin & D (for a pauper) Mogal Hassan Hoosein and anr. In person Mehta & D Part Heard.

800-13—Nadershaw & D Bai Sakubai widow v. Chatturbhoy Dayal C P D'Cunha.

834-13—Pandia and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormusji Shroff v Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadershaw and ors, Wadia G and Co for postponement, Pestonji R K and Co, Parnanand and Co.

849-13—Sarujmal & Co. Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundunmal Daph F & D.

889-13—Madhowji K & G Morarji Thackersi Framji Vallibhd & ors. Ard H D & Co. Jehangir G & P Madh K & C Mulji M & M.

103-13—Madh. K and Ch., R D Sethna v Tvaballi Allibhai and ors, Edg. G W and Co.

250-12—Bick. M R and Co, Gopinath Premsukhdas and ors v Shrikisson Lachmondas and anr, Patell and Ez.

858-13—Amin & Desai Messrs Ruberdos Narsodesa a firm v. Naranji Datyabhai Motichand & D.

1037-13—Payne & Co Mahomed bin Abdul Watab Nushari v. Mohsur bin Abdulla bin Rajob Motichand & D.

1063-13—Craigie B & Co The Bank of India Ltd. v. Abdool Oziz & Abdulla Basama a firm Payne & Co.

1047-13—Bhai K & G Keshavji Ramji Laklnudas & ors v. Norarji Virji Mulla & Mulla.

992-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ltd. v. Ahmed Haji Munji Edgelow G W & Co.

994-13—Payne & Co The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Tulsidas Juggiwandas Divecha Amin & Desai.

900-13—Surajmal & Co Pitamber Padampey and anr. v. Meghji Vallabhdas & anr. Ulhwalla P & P.

1000-13—Bhat K & G Chunilal Krishna Shankee v. The Krishna Co Ld. In person.

INSURANCE FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

In the Benares insurance fraud case Isan Chandra Chakravarty, a defence witness, said he knew Baroda. Witness got information of Baroda's death on the day on which he died. He accompanied the dead body to the ghat. He did not know how many persons carried the dead body nor did he know their names. He uttered Mantras before burning and after burning also. Mokshada set fire to the face of the dead body. Saronath did not accompany them to the ghat. Mokshada accompanied them. He knew Mokshada who was not a great Pundit. Witness did not see the face but he saw the body covered by a cloth. It was a dark night. He did not know who piled the pyre. He stood at a distance of about fifteen or sixteen cubits when Mokshada set fire. Witness left the ghat after uttering Mantras leaving all behind. He left the ghat at the time when fire was set to the pyre. He was informed of Baroda's death. He did not see the face of the dead body. He did not see the body burnt. He never signed any insurance paper touching the death of Baroda.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SUCCESSFUL COCAINE RAID.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Sayadali Initali, Ramhoo Hoosain, and Chand Hassan with possessing 531 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 99-12, without a license.

Inspector McCarthy, along with Inspector Rale, and some Excise peons, raided a house in Kamatipura Fifth Lane, occupied by the accused and seized a box, bundle, and a bottle containing cocaine as well as a pair of scissors and square pieces of paper for making packets for cocaine.

It appeared from the evidence that the first accused rented the room for the purpose of secretly dealing in the cocaine traffic and the two other accused assisted him.

His Worship found all three guilty and sentenced the first to five months' and the second and third to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirsat charged one Papamia Syed, a hawker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of 33 carpets, valued at Rs. 46-14, belonging to one Hasanali Ebrahimji, having his shop in Shaikh Memon Street.

The charge against the accused was that on the 5th December last, he was entrusted by the complainant with the carpets for selling them. He however failed to return till some days later when he was seen by the complainant. He was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 70, or in default of the fine, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY DESERTERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Lyon charged Privates, Herbert Allwood and Joseph Peck with deserting from the Army.

Both the accused belonged to the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment at present stationed at Kamptee. They were arrested at the Strangers' Home on Wednesday night in consequence of information received.

His Worship ordered them to be handed over to the military authorities.

CINEMATOGRAPH MANAGER ROBBED

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G R. Khairaj, Inspector Sykes charged Ballia Megha a Hindu with theft as a servant of Rs. 209 belonging to Esufalli Mahomedbhoy Lotia, managing proprietor of the Imperial Cinematograph.

The evidence showed that on Wednesday night, the complainant placed a cash box containing Rs. 209 in his safe, and leaving the keys of the safe in his coat, retired to rest. At 3 a.m. the accused entered the room in which the complainant was sleeping, put out the light and removing the keys from the complainant's coat, opened the safe. Just as he was making off with the money, the complainant awoke and arrested him, when Rs. 209 were found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A CABIN BOY.

Yeterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, A. R. Densa, a cabin boy on the s.s. Pheroze charged the Chief Engineer of that boat, Mr. McKesh, with having assaulted him. Mr. Godhino and Mr. E. F. DeSouza, pleaders, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant's story was that on the morning of the 11th instant, having previously received instructions, he went to rouse the accused, but did not succeed in his several attempts. The accused on waking up struck the complainant for not waking him. His Worship believed the story of the complainant, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 7.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Barnes charged Ismail Karimbhai, a Mahomedan, with possessing three grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Musjid Bunder by Bala Bachaji, a police sepoy. The accused was fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Schneider of the Bombay Port Trust Lights charged one Hawar Ganoo and four others, tindals, with navigating their vessels rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life by not having the regulation lights. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 4 each.

THEFT OF CLOTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Reynard charged one Gangaram Ajodhya with theft of two pieces of cloth from the Port Trust godowns and with wounding a Port Trust peon who attempted to arrest him. The accused was convicted and, as he had a previous conviction against him, he was sentenced to undergo five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PROGRESS IN 1912-13.

INCREASE IN SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

FOUR LAKHS MORE SPENT ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

THE NEED FOR TEACHERS.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

The Report on Education in the Bombay Presidency for 1912-13 published yesterday records an increase from 16,460 to 17,120 in the number of educational institutions and an increase from 9,22,877 to 9,87,685 in pupils Out of 69 lakhs spent during the year, 27 lakhs was spent on primary education. We publish below the full text of the Government Resolution on the Report.

The following is the Government Resolution, on the Administration Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1912-14:—

The present report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction relates to the first year of a new quinquennium. In the Resolution dealing with the preceding report, which was a quinquennial one, Government reviewed exhaustively the educational progress made during the period under reference and the state of education in its several branches subsisting in this Presidency at its close. An indication was also given of the various educational measures and schemes which were then in contemplation or approaching realization. In these circumstances the Governor in Council does not propose to do more than note briefly the advance made during the year and touch on such points of special interest as emerge from the report now before him.

GENERAL RESULTS.

The total number of educational institutions of all kinds in the Bombay Presidency rose during the year under review from 16,460 to 17,120, with an increase from 9,22,877 to 9,87,685 in the number of persons undergoing instruction in them. The former increase is chiefly perceptible in the case of primary schools, the number of which rose by nearly 600 to a total of 13,368, the attendance at them aggregating 8,14,409 as against a previous total of 7,57,130. Turning to the subject of finance it is observed that out of the increase of 17 lakhs in the total expenditure on public instruction incurred during the year from all sources, provincial revenues, supplemented to the extent of some 9 lakhs by imperial assignments, contributed 15 lakhs, and local funds nearly a lakh; municipal expenditure, on the other hand, showed a slight decline. Of the total provincial expenditure for the year, amounting to 69 lakhs, nearly 27 lakhs, exclusive of the charges on account of direction and inspection, were spent on primary education, the increase over the previous year's expenditure under this head being a little short of 4 lakhs.

ARTS COLLEGES.

It is satisfactory to note that the majority of the Arts colleges made efforts to respond adequately to the demand for increased teaching staff imposed upon them by the new courses, but it is nevertheless evident that, with classes of the excessive dimensions reported in the case of two of the aided colleges, the need for further improvement in this direction is insistent. The attendance at most of the colleges exhibited an increase, the Elphinstone, where the number of students on the roll fell by 80, being a signal exception. Having regard, however, to the causes which led to it, and to the desirability of adapting the numbers to the limited accommodation available, this result may be regarded as not altogether unsatisfactory. The college is to be congratulated on its high proportion of successes in the B. A. Examination. A noteworthy event was the opening of the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Institute in connection with the Gujarat College for the teaching of Science. Several of the aided colleges have carried out important additions or extensions to their buildings, notably the Fergusson with its fine amphitheatre and the Wilson with its excellently planned hostel.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The extra expenditure incurred during the year for the improvement of secondary education has been considerable. Provision to the extent of 3 lakhs was made for building extensions, while a sum of Rs. 32,000 was allotted as a first step in the scheme for the general improvement of the pay of assistant masters, and one lakh was distributed among aided schools for both Indians and Europeans in the form of supplementary grants. Finally, the raising of school fees, to the beneficial effect of which in the case of aided schools the head master of the Surat high school draws attention, has, without prejudicially affecting the attendance, secured an additional half-lakh of revenue which will be regularly devoted to the amelioration of Government secondary schools.

The Director presents an interesting analysis of the figures which furnish the basis for calculating the proportion of trained teachers in secondary schools, and the conclusion to which it leads, namely, that, excluding those teachers to whom the term "trained" is not properly applicable and investing that term with a wider and more practical significance, this proportion, in Government schools, is 73 per cent., places the present state of affairs in a truer and at the same time more encouraging light than is the case with the bare statistics supplied in the tabular appendix. With the Hon. Mr. Sharp's endorsement of Mr. Lory's observations as to the importance of attaching recreation rooms and libraries to high school hostels Government are in entire agreement, and they hope that the proposals which will in due course be submitted for the disbursement of the imperial grant allotted to educational hygiene and other cognate objects will take account of these desiderata.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS AND GAMES AT HIGH SCHOOLS.

The report contains a summary of the work done during the year by the several Government high schools, and, although this additional matter has appreciably increased its length, the Governor in Council is of opinion that, apart, from the very real interest of the information thus furnished, its inclusion is likely to serve a useful purpose in other direction also. Government are pleased to note that the prize distributions of the high schools at Ahmedabad, Godhra, Nadiad, Dhulia, Satara and Karwar were presided over by either the Commissioner or the Collector. They consider that the presence of these officers at such gatherings cannot fail to have a good effect in the direction of promoting a healthy *esprit de corps* and of arousing a living interest in the schools. The Sholapur high school, the buildings of which were extended during the year at a cost of Rs. 40,000, and the Hyderabad high schools are reported to have been frequently visited, and parents' gatherings were held at Nadiad and Broach. Particularly to be commended is the institution of a Past *vs.* Present cricket match at the last-named school. Among the high schools at which games are keenly taken up those at Ahmedabad, Godhra, Poona, Belgaum and Bijapur may be more specially mentioned. At Dharwar and Karwar new play-grounds have been acquired, while the play-grounds of the Satara and Belgaum high schools have been extended and improved.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The Governor in Council notes certain other commendable innovations in connexion with secondary education. Lectures by professional men were delivered on medical subjects at the Elphinstone and the Ahmedabad high schools, and on general subjects by gentlemen of the town at the Belgaum school. The urgent need of the medical inspection of school children, a scheme for which has recently been submitted to the Government of India, is exemplified by the fact that the Assistant Surgeon who examined the eyesight of the pupils of the Nadiad high school found that only 197 out of 285 boys possessed normal vision. At Belgaum a move in somewhat the same direction was made by the institution of a record of the body measurements of the pupils. At Nadiad, Godhra and Sukkarpur, special attention was devoted to the use of the school library, and at the first-named place the public library set apart for the use of the boys such books as were considered specially suitable. It is hoped that steps will be taken at an early date to remedy the defects noted in the equipment of the Karachi school and in the buildings of the Hyderabad school.

AIDED ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

On all sides it is apparent that the progress of aided high and middle schools is seriously impeded by the extreme dearth of efficient instructors, which even the liberal supplementary grants now available for giving increased remuneration will fail to meet. The only satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and one which has for some time been under the consideration of Government, appears to be the institution of a general State-aided provident fund which will afford strong inducements to teachers to remain in the same employment instead of constantly migrating from one school to another or abandoning the teaching profession altogether; but concurrently with such a scheme are needed largely increased facilities for the training of teachers and these can only be provided gradually.

EUROPEAN AND ENGLISH-TEACHING SCHOOLS.

In the case of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians the same difficulty appears, though in a lesser degree owing to the supply of missionary teachers which is available for them; but here the situation is complicated by the poverty of a large section of the community and the consequent necessity of making special provision for the children of poor or destitute parents. The grant of Rs. 40,000 recently allotted to this branch of education was easily absorbed, and left many urgent requirements still unprovided for. With regard to what are technically known as English-teaching schools, which give instruction to some eight thousand pupils, the Governor in Council agrees with the Inspector in regarding it as unfortunate that they should attract so considerable a proportion of Indian pupils to whose needs they are not properly suited. The revision of the curriculum prescribed for these schools appears to be desirable and should be taken into consideration.

PRIMARY EDUCATION—GENERAL RESULTS.

Turning to primary education, it is observed that 387 new local board schools were opened during the year, the great majority being in the Central Division. As was indicated last year there are signs that the process of multiplying primary schools, the results of which have been the creation of nearly 1,900 additional schools within the last four years, has in most parts of the Presidency, for the time being, overtaken the effective demand for these institutions, and that in considering requests for the opening of further new schools it will be necessary to avoid mistaking the wishes and convenience of a few individual residents for a general desire in the locality for increased educational facilities. The bulk of the fresh expenditure is, therefore, properly being concentrated on the improvement of existing facilities. One lakh was appropriated for the purpose of raising the pay of trained masters in local board schools, while the untrained masters in Sind received an allotment of Rs. 6,500. The Director points to the ultimate necessity of improving the prospects of this class in the Presidency proper also.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The problem of providing accommodation for local board schools, of which only some 38 per cent. are at present housed in buildings of their own, continues to receive general attention, and the report describes several experiments, of varying promise and success, undertaken with a view to its solution. Government have recently directed that a rudimentary and inexpensive type of rural school building, which has been successfully adopted in Ceylon, should be tried in selected localities. They observe with satisfaction the beginnings of a movement, notably in the Poona and East Khandesh districts, in the direction of the provision of school-houses by individual or corporate acts of munificence. By the development of this movement and by the system of free grants which the recent imperial assignments have rendered possible, it is hoped that some substantial progress may be made towards the suitable housing of all primary schools.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONNEXION WITH PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Among new developments in connexion with primary education may be noted the raising by Rs. 1,30,000 of the Government educational grant to municipalities, the completion of the revision of the curriculum in nearly all the languages of the Presidency, the payment by certain municipalities of the full code pay to trained teachers on their staff, the inauguration of an experiment in the holding of the upper classes of a school in the morning and the lower classes in the afternoon, the holding of conferences of masters under the presidency of inspecting officers, the regular administration of quinine to school children in certain malarial tracts, and lastly, the endowment by a private person of a local board school for the purpose of exempting its pupils from all fees without incidental loss to local funds. It is interesting to note that during the year more than one-third of the pupils in the local board schools of the Northern Division received their education entirely free.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

With regard to Mahomedan education the Governor in Council has perused with interest the summary of the results of the work of the Special Mahomedan Deputy in the Southern Division which include an increase within the last four years from eight to fourteen thousand in the number of children attending special schools and classes for Mahomedans, and from 76 to 170 in that of pupils passing the Vernacular Final Examination. The comparative statistics of literacy among Hindus and Mahomedans collected by Mr. Hesketh are instructive, but, having regard to the predominantly urban character of the Mahomedans in the Presidency proper, it would be a mistake to regard with any measure of complacency the fact that, from the purely numerical point of view, that community is considerably the more literate of the two. Where, as in Sind, the characteristics of these two communities are reversed, the educational backwardness of the Mahomedans at once becomes apparent. At the same time Mr. Hesketh's observations with regard to the state of Mahomedan education in that province indicate that the community is making serious efforts to recover lost ground, and it is encouraging to see that within the last decade the number of Musalman students at the Dayaram Jethmal College, has risen from 8 to 29, and that the Mahomedan attendance at the high schools has risen this year from 705 to 804. The Governor in Council has approved the proposal that a special Mahomedan Deputy should be appointed to deal with Mulla schools in Sind and to promote the cause of education generally among the rural Mahomedan population of the province. He awaits with interest the recommendations of the committee recently appointed to consider the whole question of Mahomedan education.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

The proposals for extending the scope of the Secondary Training College, called for last year, are now before Government. As regards the Vernacular Training Colleges arrangements have been sanctioned, at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 1,78,000, for an increase of the yearly output of trained male teachers by 146, and of female teachers by 38. Concurrently, the local normal classes instituted experimentaly in 1910-11 are being continued for a further period. There will thus be a substantial yearly accretion to the ranks of fully and partially trained teachers in primary schools. As the Hon. Mr. Sharp points out, however, advance in this direction must be cautious in view of the heavy ultimate financial responsibilities which are being incurred. The percentage of trained teachers, both male and female, in primary schools is now 33-1.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

With regard to technical education the two important sets of proposals referred to in last year's review, namely, the reorganization of the system of inspection and examination of drawing in schools and the constitution of a central authority for the control of technical schools, have been sanctioned. The latter scheme involves a very considerable development of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and its elevation into a central technological institute for the whole Presidency. A third proposal for the introduction of manual training in schools has also received sanction, and, as soon as the requisite number of instructors have been trained, 'Sloyd' classes will be opened in selected schools and at the Vernacular Training Colleges.

Notice has separately been published of the action taken by Government in respect of moral education and further comment is for the moment premature. Since the close of the year under review steps have been taken at Poona, under the guidance of Mr. Wren, towards imparting some knowledge of hygiene as an adjunct of bodily training. It is satisfactory to observe the increase in the membership of the Teachers' Association, and Government are aware that the proceedings at the conference which was held in February were of much interest and of distinct value.

ADMINISTRATION.

During the year fourteen new posts of Assistant Deputy were created and the clerical establishments of the Deputies' offices were revised. As a result of these changes the Deputies will in great measure be relieved of the burden of office work and purely routine duties, and will enjoy more extended opportunities of devoting themselves to the higher task of keeping themselves closely in touch with the work and needs of the schools in their charges and of affording assistance and guidance to the teaching staff.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the unremitting and devoted zeal displayed during the past year by the Hon. Mr. Sharp in the administration of the Department in his charge. The increase of work of the Department has been so great that, since its close, the appointment of a Deputy Director has become necessary. This increase has entailed heavy additional labour on every member of the Department whether in the administrative or in the teaching branches, and the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the energy generally displayed in grappling with new conditions and added difficulties.

SALE OF LIQUORS TO MINORS.

AGE LIMIT RAISED.

The following Press Note regarding the sale of liquor to minors and their admission into the liquor premises is published for general information:

The following Resolution was passed at the Fifth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference:—

"This Conference respectfully requests the Government (1) to extend the enforcement of the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors from the age of 14 as at present to the age of 18, and (2) to order license holders not to allow such minors to be at any time within or on their licensed premises."

The Resolution having been submitted to Government with the President's letter dated 8th March, 1913, Government called for reports from the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the proposals made in it. The reports have now been received, and the following Resolution which has been passed by Government is published for the information of the public:—

Resolution.—After full consideration of the views submitted by the Commissioners and other officers concerned, the Governor in Council is of opinion that, amongst the classes who by custom drink liquor, a youth of 16 is ordinarily a person earning his own living and no longer under the control of his parents, and that it would be inexpedient to apply prohibition to such a person. The present age limit of 14 years, up to which the sale of liquor is prohibited to minors, should be raised to 16 and the prohibition of sale should extend to the admission of minors under 16 into the premises licensed for the sale of liquor. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should be requested to submit, for the approval of Government, the necessary draft amendments for embodiment in the license forms for the retail sale of country and foreign liquor.

The President of the Fifth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference should be informed accordingly, with reference to paragraph 4 of Government letter No. 5337, dated 6th June, 1913.

HISTORY MADE MERRY AND BRIGHT.

WISDOM, CYNICISM, AND FOLLY IN "HOWLERS."

The modern schoolboy's desire to make history merry and bright is revealed in a long list of joyous "howlers" published in the January issue of "The University Correspondent." Here are a few which certainly give an interesting view of notable events:

William the Conqueror defeated Childe Harold at the Battle of Hastings, which was so called because the English hastened away from their enemies.

When the last French attack at Waterloo proved a failure Napoleon turned very pale, and rode at full gallop to St. Helena.

Julius Caesar was murdered in the Cinema House.

THE YOUTHFUL CYNIC.

It was a youthful cynic who wrote:

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with more than one wife is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

Perhaps it was the same lad who evolved the following:

The flannelette peril means petticoat government.

Here is a sidelight on the agricultural problem:

Much butter is imported from Denmark, because Danish cows have greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

—and here the confession of faith of a tuck-shop devotee:

The mineral wealth of a country is ginger-beer and lemonade.

UNRECORDED SCIENCE.

A little fact which has hitherto not been generally known is that:

The circulation of the blood was invented by Martin Harvey.

Mathematics and allied subjects still cause the young idea to sprout in many curious ways, as witness these definitions:

A problem is a figure which you do things with which are absurd, and then you prove it.

A triangle is a square with only three corners.

A right angle is formed when one straight meets another straight line and stands on top of it.

NO FOOL.

Many of the "howlers" are merely evidences of stupidity, but it was no fool who wrote: "A synonym is a word you can use when you don't know how to spell the one you first thought of."

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers are booked to proceed by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer, s.s. "Salsette" Captain A. F. Vine, R.N.R. connecting at Aden with the "Mooltan":—

Leaves Bombay, 31st January 1914.
Due Marseilles, 13th February 1914.
Due Plymouth, 19th February 1914.
Due London, 20th February 1914.

Bradbury, Mr. Jenah; Raghunathrai, Dr.; Willcocks, Mr. W. Hudson, Captain A.C.; Stevens, Mrs. & Infant; Dinshaw, K.V.O. Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee; Venour, Col. W. E. Norman, Mr. F. W.; Stevens, Mr. R. K.; Perman, Mr.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

Miss B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Seva Sadan Society, has issued a report of the working of the society for the half year ending the 31st December 1913. The following extracts are taken from the report:—

MEDICAL WORK.

There are at present two honorary lady doctors in our free dispensary for the poor. The total number of out-patients treated was 442 of whom 230 were Hindus, 170 Parsis, 25 Mahomedans and 17 Native Christians. The number of patients treated in the shelter was 14.

FREE EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

The usual English, Marathi and Gujerati classes were continued during the term. The Drawing and Music classes were also held as usual. Seven girls were sent up for the 1st Grade Examination in Drawing held last November and we are glad to say they all passed. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to Miss N. N. Barla, the honorary drawing teacher. In August last, with the help of the Parsi Division of the St. John Ambulance Association, a Gujerati class in First Aid to the Injured was opened. About 40 girls attended this class. Twenty-four girls appeared in the examination of whom 12 passed for which our best thanks are due to Dr. Miss Contractor and Mrs. D. F. Panthaki.

A CUTTING CLASS.

This class was opened in October, specially for the benefit of those who cannot attend our work class. There are at present 22 girls in this class. This class is personally supervised by two of our honorary helpers Misses Captain and Avasia. In November a *Cookery Class* was opened. Special attention is given to the teaching of pastry as an industry. There are 21 girls in this class. One of our Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. R. Cama, personally conducts the class.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS AT MALAD.

There were 8 new admissions during the term, of whom four were sent by the Superintendent, Special Prison, Thana, two by the District Magistrate Thana, one by the Police Commissioner, Bombay, and one by the Superintendent, N. M. Lunatic Asylum, Thana. The balance of the money sent by H. E. Lady Hardinge was spent in giving a treat to the inmates on Devali days. In the *Industrial Home* there are nine adult inmates and one child. Of these, two attend the Nursing and Midwifery course, one at Sir J. J. Hospital, and the other at the Cama Hospital. In the Hindu Ashram there are 7 inmates. Of these, two attend the Nursing and Midwifery Course at the Sir J. J. Hospital. There are four inmates in the Parsi Ashram, one of whom passed her B.A. examination in December last.

KNITTING MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

Eight girls are being taught this industry, of whom three have nearly completed their course. There were new admissions. The total expenditure was Rs. 97-4-3 and the income was Rs. 93-6-0. The stock in hand, including yarn worth Rs. 30, is estimated at Rs. 60.

Work Class:—The total number on the roll is 35, of whom 23 are Hindus, 8 Parsis, 2 Christians and 2 Mahomedans. There were 8 new admissions. The average attendance was 15. The total expenditure was Rs. 645 of which the payments made to the girls amounted to Rs. 164, and the income was Rs. 402.

Out Door:—The usual reading, writing and knitting classes were held in the different chawls of Girgaum and Grant Road. About 20 women are learning there.

The Society has further sanctioned a grant of Rs. fifty (50) per month for opening two new home-classes for grown-up women in Girgaum and Gamdevi.

A New Branch:—In October last a Branch was opened at Bangalore with Miss Saibai Dani as Secretary and it is doing useful work there.

DONATION FOR MORLEY SCHOLARSHIP.

We take this opportunity of expressing our warmest thanks to Mrs. B. M. Malabari for handing over to the Society Securities worth Rs. 10,707 the interest of which is to be utilized in giving two scholarships to be called the Lord Morley Scholarships and to Miss D. B. Malabari for handing over her share of Rs. 2,006 in her father's Life-Policy, for endowing the Home for the Homeless.

LA SCALA.

TO-NIGHT

IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL PROGRAMME FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE POPULAR COMEDIAN.

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AND

THE FASCINATING DANSEUSE

MISS REINA SELMA.

Prior to their Tour in the Far East.

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That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition, nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

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SUBTERRANEAN MOSCOW.

ANCIENT LEGENDS OF LABYRINTH PROVED TRUE.

An account of some fascinating work which has recently been done in the exploration of subterranean Moscow is given by the "Morning Post's" St. Petersburg correspondent. Legends of a labyrinth of underground passages have been current (he writes) among the populace for centuries, but it is only within the last decade or so that the very extensive building enterprise on modern lines undertaken in Russia's "premier capital" has given substance to these ancient legends. When the main drainage scheme had been in operation a few years the alteration of subsoil conditions caused a sinking of the foundations of many of the more massive public buildings, which had to be underpinned, while new erections required much deeper excavation in order that a secure foundation might be reached. It was in course of these operations that many underground passages came to light, and eventually the newly-fledged societies interested in the preservation of monuments of antiquity attempted to deal with the matter from the historical standpoint. Unfortunately it appears still to be thought necessary to conceal the results of recent discoveries affecting the Imperial Palaces, which stand inside the Kremlin on sites of very great antiquity. Tradition has it that an underground passage of dimensions sufficient to drive freely a *troyka*—three horses abreast—throughout its length runs from beneath the Imperial Palace under the RiverMoskva and out to the suburb now associated with the name of Peter the Great's General Lefort, a distance of three miles or more. Underground chambers here and there branch off from this subterranean highway, and some of these were certainly examined about a dozen years ago, and found to contain traces of having been used as torture chambers or secret prisons by mediaeval rulers.

IVAN THE TERRBILE LIBRARY.

The famous library of Ivan the Terrible is supposed to be still hidden in some underground vault, which the efforts of generations have hitherto failed to discover. It was Ivan the Terrible—whose reputation as a great ruler has been obscured by the fascination of his extraordinary excesses—who established the printing press in Russia. There is a wide field for conjecture as to what might not come to light in the event of this curious library one day being discovered. Ivan the Terrible was in close communication with all the rulers of our hemisphere, from London to Peking; one branch of knowledge is almost certain to be that is the science of black magic. It is equally likely that new bodies of Holy Scripture may yet come to light, for Ivan the Terrible undertook to print the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. Only one thing is certain that such a library existed and has never been found, nor is it even known to have perished in any of the numerous fires that devastated Moscow. References in the archives to its existence, as well as to the existence of the subterranean roadways, are sufficient to whet the keenest curiosity, but not enough to afford much practical assistance to the investigator. Apart from changes of surface features in the Kremlin, the level of the soil is six or eight feet above what it was in the sixteenth Century. It is no doubt the knowledge, an unpleasantly vague knowledge, of the existence of these underground passages which causes the police on every occasion of an Imperial visit to Moscow to seal up with wire and a lead seal every single opening, cellarshoot, surface drainage grid, to be found anywhere over the area of the Kremlin, and frequently to inspect the integrity of these seals.

Another considerable tunnel runs from the Kremlin Nikolsky Gate, under the huge pile of the Historical Museum, and away to the Sukhareff Tower, well-known to all visitors as the scene of the "thieves' market," which is held on the great square about it on Sundays. This passage has been to some extent explored, but every little information is vouchsafed to the public. It was originally discovered by the falling in of the soil when excavations were in progress for laying pipes for the Moscow water supply. If it is indeed the same tunnel as that which emerges by the Sukhareff Tower its length is also over a couple of miles. Possibly however, this tunnel really led no farther than the square outside the Kremlin on which stands the City Council Hall (Duma), alongside the Historical Museum. Both these buildings, by the way, are the work of an Englishman, the architect Sherwood, whose father accepted Russian nationality, as did many Englishmen, and still more Scotsmen, in the good old days.

IVAN'S BEAR-GARDENS.

Somewhere about the spot where the City Hall stands Ivan the Terrible had his bear-gardens, as these places were called in England in those days. Ivan the Terrible kept lions for the most part, and imported them from England until it was found they could be procured more easily from Persia. What form of savage amusement he took in his bear-gardens is a matter of conjecture, but the fact that they where approached by a secret subterranean passage from the Kremlin is substantiated by certain records in the archives, and suggest perhaps, their nature. The house belonging to the villain of Ivan the Terrible's epoch, the universally-hated Malinta Skuratov, one of the "oprichniki" and head-tormentor and executioner to Ivan, still, in existence, and, as regards its interior arrangements, is practically unchanged. There is ample evidence of the awful uses to which certain subterranean chambers of this house were put. From it, also, there leads an underground way into the Kremlin, which is now being leisurely explored.

It would be a mistake, however, to connect these subterranean mysteries solely, or even chiefly, with the horrors of Ivan the Terrible's bloody reign. Most of them, not only in Moscow, but in many other parts of Russia, date from about that age. There were ample reasons in those days, for constructing secret methods of ingress and egress. Indeed, most of the country houses of the old nobility could show similar arrangements and such are continually being discovered up and down the country. Apart from considerations of facility for escape or sortie when surrounded by enemies and in some cases conveniences for disposing of awkward victims of tyranny and lust, it was evidently a custom to construct underground treasure chambers. These were intended primarily against the risks of fire, for all buildings in Russia were of wood up to quite recent days, and are still so to such an extent that even to-day it is proved by statistics that "Russia burns down once in every twelve years." In days of internal troubles these domestic "safes" were made practically permanent repositories of valuables, walled up and levelled in so that marauding bands of the terrible Czar's "oprichniki," or invading Poles, Tartars, or private foes, should not find too rich a booty. The terrible fate of so many families is told in the mere fact of the constant discovery of these hidden treasures, absolutely intact, a silent witness to the sudden death of all concerned.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

"Beautiful British Columbia" was the title of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Charles Henshaw, at the Whitehall Rooms, on January 6. It was the first of three Christmas lectures for young people organised by the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Godfrey Lagden presided.

For considerably over an hour Mrs. Henshaw gave a fascinating account of life on the trail, and of game, fish, fires, and camping expeditions on the heights of the Rocky Mountains. She has travelled extensively in British Columbia, penetrating little-known regions. Twenty years ago, she said, there was practically no sign of civilisation in these mountains. A tent was the only shelter that her party had in 1892, and many of the valleys and peaks, now well known, had not been discovered. There were no roads then except those trodden by Indian feet. The Canadian mountains, she declared, were specially interesting, because they offered unparalleled grandeur in cliff, forest, waterfall hanging glacier, snowfield, and lake; because they included a number of peaks still unclimbed, and because their Alpine flora would undoubtedly one day become the life-study of a great scientist.

Speaking of the Alpine Club of Canada, perched on the side of Sulphur Mountain, at Banff, she remarked that it had done a great service to the cause of climbing in Canada, and had steadfastly taught the law of the trail. No photographs had ever been taken of white bears alive in British Columbia, because only Indian hunters had so far succeeded in securing them.

Relating an experience with a bear, Mrs. Henshaw began by saying, "Black bears I do not mind, but silver bears I am afraid of." She then told how, whilst gathering flowers on a mountain side, she encountered an enormous silver bear. "How long we stared at each other I don't know," she added. "My blood slowly turned to ice. Creeping behind a boulder, I rose to my feet and fled to the nearest bushes. The animal rose on its hind legs, swinging its enormous head from side to side and grumbling dreadfully. By good luck I did not carry a rifle. It is the height of folly, I am told, for a woman to fire at a bear unless the guide is covering the animal from behind her." (Laughter.)

THE SUNSPOTS OF 1913.

The past year has been distinguished, for observers of the sun, by the almost total lack of any changes of importance upon the solar surface, says the "Daily Telegraph." Day after day this has been seen as a plain glowing disc, undiversified by any definite markings, whether dark or bright. Fully developed spots have shown themselves on barely one day out of ten, and the bright branching ridges of the faculae have been almost as rare. The year 1913 has been most emphatically a year of "minimum activity"; indeed, it is more than a century since any year has shown the sun in a state of such complete and prolonged quiescence. The preceding minimum fell early in 1901, and since the average interval of time from one minimum to the next is eleven years and about six weeks, we are already a year and a half behind the expected date, and still cannot be sure that we have reached the bottom of the curve. There is another feature of the solar record for 1913 which makes the barrenness still more striking, for, though the sunspots show no clear sign of increase in their numbers and dimensions, yet the latitude which they occupy indicate that they belong to the new cycle, not to the old. For instance, this was the case with the two spot groups which were observed in December. The first of these, consisting of a few spots in feeble stream that at its greatest development only covered about 50,000,000 square miles, lay in south latitude 26deg, on Dec. 12-14. The second group appeared quite at the end of the month, and is still active. On Dec. 30 it showed as a pair of well-defined spots, each more than 60,000,000 square miles in area, so that it was quite one of the more important groups of the year, and it was situated in north latitude 18deg. The last members of the expiring cycle, on the other hand, lie close to the equator, and have now practically ceased to appear. The fact that the heralds of the new period, that is to say, the spots in latitudes ranging from 18deg. to 36deg. have been so few and feeble seems to point to the probability that the cycle which they initiate will itself show the same general characteristics. We may expect, therefore, that, though the disturbances of the solar surface will probably be a little more vigorous in 1914 than in the year just past, yet that the progress to the next solar maximum will be slow and irregular, while the maximum itself is likely to prove a low one.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN.

AN AUDIENCE OF THE POPE.

Of all the palaces of Europe—and I think I have been in almost every one—for majesty, splendour of surroundings, and dignity of ceremonial, none can compare with the Vatican, the palace of the Popes, writes Mr. G. Valentine Williams in the "Daily Mail." The magnificent apartments and courts, the vast staircases and noble Loggias, in which the two greatest artistic geniuses of the world, Michael Angelo and Raphael, find their highest expression, form an incomparable setting for the imperial purple and lordly scarlet of the Princes of the Church, amid which the spotless white cassock of the Sovereign Pontiff strikes the note of simplicity, vividly presenting to the imagination the immeasurable distance separating the Pope from his entourage.

The Bronze Gates, the main entrance to the Vatican, open on to an immensely lofty corridor of marble, mounting in a gentle slope to the famous Royal Staircase which leads to the Sistine Chapel. In the corridor, where in neat racks halberds are ranged incongruously enough side by side with modern rifles, Swiss Guards in their quaint dress of black and yellow and red and blue stand lounging in the bright sunlight streaming in from the Piazza of St. Peter's. From the right-hand side of the corridor the Scala Pia, the vast staircase which bears the name of Pius IX., at whose instance it was constructed, ascends to the great Court of San Damasco, on which the private apartments of the Pope are situated. What a staircase, the Scala Pia! A dream stairway, so towering, so high, so glittering with the Roman sunshine casting jewels on its shining white pavement through the stained glass windows.

In the Court of San Damasco one is in the heart of the Vatican. The renowned Loggias of Bramante, originally great open-air balconies, but now fronted with glass flaming in the sun, run round three sides of the spacious courtyard. All is very still with the silence of centuries; there is only the sound of running water from the fountain which Innocent X. erected to St. Damasus and the occasional tap of the sentry's halberd striking the cobbles. Another vast staircase, with broad, shallow steps of white-marble, leads one yet higher and higher in this marvellous palace of a thousand rooms, which, seen from the hoary Piazza of St. Peter's, looks like an enchanted castle suspended in the air.

The staircase gives on to a wide and lofty court sheathed in coloured marble, the Clementine Hall. Here a knot of Swiss Guards make a bright splash of colour against the shining white pavement. Ushers, grow grey in the service of the Vatican, hurry forward to relieve the visitor of hat and coat. These ushers, discreet, obliging retainers, are the Pope's chair-bearers, the Sediarii, who carry the throne when the Pontiff goes in state to St Peter's. They wear a wonderful dress of claret-coloured flowered velvet, a long coat reaching almost to the knees, with tabs hanging from the shoulders, velvet knee-breeches with knots of ribbon at the knee, claret-coloured stockings, and buckle shoes.

The usher leads the way through a splendidly proportioned room, coloured marble walls, green carpet, vast windows into a second antechamber, with rich hangings of scarlet silk and wonderful frescoes, which suggest the hand of Michael Angelo, running round the wall. The furniture is gilt and enormous. Here and there are religious objects, solid silver statues and the like, presented by pilgrims to Leo XIII.

IMPRESSIVE ATMOSPHERE.

A few people are already waiting in the antechamber, the men in evening dress, or such variations of it as their fancy suggests (there is a burly Italian of the prosperous butcher type in a frock coat with a white tie); the women in black with mantillas over their heads. I have had to wear evening clothes in the daytime on different occasions in various countries, but I never felt less ill at ease in the circumstances than at the Vatican, so overwhelmingly impressive is the prevailing atmosphere.

The windows of the antechamber, hung with a kind of white gauze curtains which bring out the colours of the room extremely well, command a wonderful view of Rome lying in the brilliant sunlight far beneath. The further door of the apartment reveals a long vista of rooms opening one out of the other to the antechamber immediately abutting on the Pope's apartments, where a brilliantly clad group of persons is in constant movement. There are the two members of the Guard of Nobles on duty—tall, splendid-looking men in blue uniforms, with very long swords and helmets with lofty crests; a couple of prelates in violet cassocks, a private chamberlain in gold-braided diplomatic uniform with a cocked hat under his arm.

Presently there is a stir. An usher walking backwards appears, and a cardinal, his scarlet train rustling stiffly behind him, glides through the rooms. As he passes out into the Clementine Hall there is a distant rattle as the Swiss Guard lines up at the salute.

The bells of Rome were sounding the Angelus when we were summoned to the audience of the Pope. In the antechamber, where the Noble Guards and chamberlains were standing, the suite of rooms turns off at right angles to the right. There is a small throne room, a couple of salons hung in red, where I noticed particularly some very beautiful old clocks, and then I found myself in a small apartment opening on to a long marble gallery ornamented by busts of the Popes, which is, I believe, the Pope's private library.

FRAIL WHITE FIGURE.

Suddenly Pius X. appeared in the door way, clad all in white in a cassock of white serge, with a short cape, broad cuffs of white water-silk, and a little white skull-cap Round his neck was a gold chain supporting the pectoral cross, and on his right hand was a large and antique ring. It was an apparition of white. The Pope's face and hands are pale, with the dead-white paleness of paper, and the hair protruding from beneath his small white cap is white as ashes, not silvery. He walks very slowly with little steps, and his gait is the gait of a little child. But his manner is not the manner of an old man. It is the manner of one in frail health. When he pronounced the Papal Benediction and afterwards made a little speech of encouragement to a couple of women teachers in charge of some orphans, his voice, though low, was firm and resonant.

As he turned to give the blessing the sunshine pouring in through the high window threw his face in shadow so as to hide from me the colour of his eyes, but not the expression of great gentleness which rests on his pale, frail face like moonlight on the mountains. The Benediction spoken, the teachers sent into the seventh heaven of religious fervour by the gracious words he had found for them and their work, Pius X. turned once more and with his gentle gait very slowly disappeared down the adjacent gallery, a frail white figure in framework of purple and scarlet and gold.

PROGRESS OF EUGENICS.

DR. SALEEBY'S LECTURE IN PARIS.

Dr. Saleeby lectured before a small audience of the new Society of Eugenics, at the School of Medicine, on Jan. 7. This Society was founded in Paris last year, under the presidency of Professor Houssay, one of the leaders of the science in France, who took the chair. The Society publishes an excellent journal called "Eugenique," says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Dr. Saleeby's subject was the progress of eugenics. Much had been learned, he said, and scarcely less unlearned, since Sir Francis Galton, the founder of modern eugenics, passed away. He lived to see greater developments; more have followed. He founded a scholarship at University College, and now there is a great department of eugenics there; the University of London has the only Chair of Eugenics in the world. But the United States has done more than any other country in this science.

Mendel and Galton were born in the same year. Had they known each other's work they would have carried our knowledge of heredity much further. Our business is to go forward, honouring Galton none the less because we find ourselves compelled to abandon his generalisations and to restate the postulates of eugenics in many respects.

The importance of the individual emerges from Mendelism. Two children of the same parents can be no longer looked upon as "like as two peas," or, rather, we must recognise that peas in one pod may be utterly different in genetic characters. Thanks to Mendel's method, positive statements of the results of human mating can be made.

Most hopeful for the future of eugenics in Great Britain is the establishment of the Arthur Balfour Chair of Genetics at Cambridge. But what is urgently needed is a Chair of Human Genetics. This is a subject which lies at the very foundation of eugenics, and nowhere in England has it adequate recognition, or anything approaching the American Eugenics Record Office.

Darwin's theory of "Natural Selection" stands no longer where it did. Darwin believed that some influences affecting parents will affect their offsprings. This was the teaching of Lamarck. The modern followers of Darwin have rejected this view, and assume that no influence acting on the individual will affect his potentialities as parent. But now we find that neither of these statements is true. No generalisation is true. We must make a separate inquiry into every case that concerns us. Does education of the parent affect the child's mind? Does parental alcoholism affect the child's body or the mind?

None the less, it is clear that by injudicious nurture of future parents we may injure the race. It thus becomes a eugenic duty to fight "racial poisons." The science therefore consists in much more than the selection of individuals for parenthood.

A discussion followed, in which some of the theories expressed by the lecturer were criticised by French specialists.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
GARCIA SOUP.
FISH WITH GREEN BUTTER SAUCE.
SALMIS OF GAME.
TURKISH MUTTON.
PORTUGUESE CORNETS.
APPLE SNOW.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish. As. 6. Mutton, As. 12. Game, As. 10. Eggs, As. 3-6. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total Rs. 2-15-6.

GARCIA SOUP.

After the first straining of the stock made in the usual way, add to it half a dozen tomatoes which have been slowly baked in the oven with fat and seasoning, as by so doing the soup has a much richer flavour. When these have been well cooked again in the stock, strain the soup and add one to two tablespoonfuls of tapioca crushed finely, with sugar to take off the tartness of the tomatoes; at the very last dust into each plate a dessertspoonful of grated cheese and pour the soup over it.

FISH WITH GREEN BUTTER SAUCE.

Spread the fillets with oil or good fat, pepper, salt and minced parsley, roll them in paper and broil them over a clear fire. Pound together equal portions of water cress and parsley, with a drop each of onion juice and toobasco sauce, the juice of half a lime, a little green chilli and half a tablespoonful of butter. Rub this through a fine sieve and place a dab of it on each fillet as it goes to table.

SALMIS OF GAME.

Whatever the game is set it to marinade in a mixture of redcurrant jelly, oil, chilli vinegar and salt. Stew it in a jar in the oven with some of this mixture, adding some port wine and three or four tablespoonfuls of picked sultanas. The meat may be removed at the last and any seasoning added to the sauce as desired, which may be also rubbed through a sieve but that is a matter of taste.

TURKISH MUTTON.

The mutton may be steamed or braised in the ordinary way and is served with rice, first cooked and then set to fry in fat in which two grated onions have already been fried crisp. Pepper salt, olives, capers, pounded pistachio nuts and shredded tomatoes should be added and all allowed to cok together in a covered pan at the side of the fire for 20 minutes, being shaken or stirred the while. Serve the mutton imbedded in this rice.

PORTUGUESE CORNETS.

Make some aspic flavoured and coloured with spinach, of which there should also be a small cup of the puree well flavoured and mixed with ideal Milk or cream. Make cheese pastry as for cheese straws, cut them into small rounds; roll them into cylinders and bake to a biscuit colour,. Fill the centres with the puree, when cold, and place a good dab of the aspic at each end. Serve them on the rest of the aspic broken into rough pieces, the whole sprinkled with grated cheese.

APPLE SNOW.

Peel, core and cut the apples into chunks and set them in a closed jar in the oven with sugar, lime peel, a little water and a tablespoonful of apricot jam to each two apples. Let all cook till soft enough to be rubbed, through a sieve. Whip into this either some already whipped cream or a meringue of egg whites flavoured with a little noyau. Spread sponge cakes with apricot jam, set them at the bottom of the glass dishsoaked, in wine or fruit syrup, pile the whip on the top and granish with chopped glace cherries and a pica.

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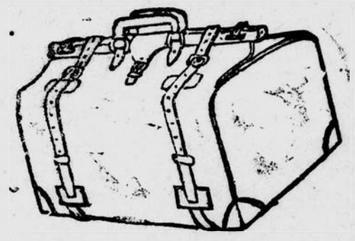

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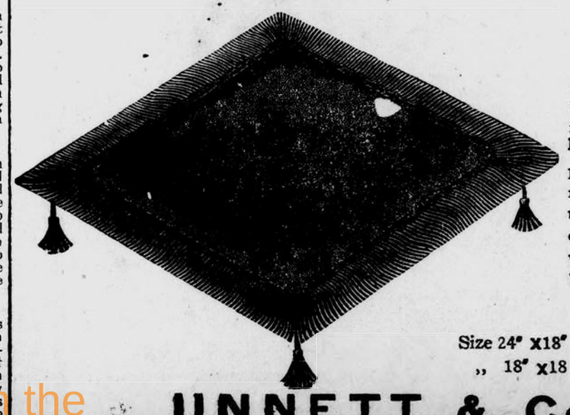

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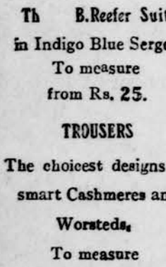

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